The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1895. NO. 43

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43 A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20		6 20	Robertsdale	11 35		6 02
1 30		6 30	Cook's	11 3		5 49
1 43		6 43	Cole's	11 3		5 37
2 09		7 13	Saltillo	10 40		5 07
2 16		7 20	Three Springs	10 32		5 00
2 28		7 33	*Beersville	10 19		4 48
2 40	10 50	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 30	4 36
2 55	11 04	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 18	4 20
3 02	11 10	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 12	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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RECONCILED.

"Have pity!" cried the weeping rose.
"Oh, tear me not from this dear bower!
Here have I dwelt in sun and shower;
Here have I grown from bud to flower;
Here let me in my bloom repose."

"Weep not, O rose!" I whispered low.
"I'll take thee to a heavenly rest.
Upon my sweetheart's swelling breast
Thy beauty shall in rapture grow."

* * * * * * *

"I'm happy," sighed the smiling rose.
"Her radiant eyes upon me bend.
Her breath and mine in greeting blend.
I feel the throbbing of her heart.
Oh, never tear us two apart!
Here through life's bloom would I repose."
—Clement Clifford in New York Ledger.

ERRORS ABOUT HELL.

NO HELL HEREAFTER WOULD MEAN ALL HELL HERE.

When we speak of hell, we call it all hell, indifferently and without distinction. There are great differences of constitution and of temperament, and there must be necessarily corresponding differences of moral obligation. That which is a temptation to one produces in another the feeling of intense disgust. Our natural capacities, our means of obtaining knowledge, our various aids to assist us in the pursuit of it, the different natures and qualities of our actions, will be taken into consideration.

Christ will not let the devil have more in hell than there will be in heaven, for then satan would laugh at Christ. In the father's house are many mansions. St. John tells us that there will be a host beyond all count who will get into heaven. Why should not you, then, be saved? We quote the following to cheer up the disconsolate: "And he measured the city with a reed 12,000 furlongs. The height and breadth of it are equal."—Reveltaions xxi, 16.

Twelve thousand furlongs—7,920,000 feet—which, being cubed, is 948,988,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, the half of which we will reserve for the throne of God and the court of heaven, half of the balance for the streets, and the remainder, divided by 4.96, the cubical feet in the rooms (19 feet square and 16 feet high), will be 5,743,758,000,000 rooms.

ROOMS "TO LET" THROUGH ETERNITY.

We will now suppose the world always did and always will contain 900,000,000 inhabitants, and a generation will last 33½ years—2,700,000 every century—and that the world will stand 100,000 years—27,000,000,000,000 persons. Then suppose there were 11,230 such worlds equal to this number of inhabitants and duration of years; then there would be a room 16 feet long and 17 feet wide and 15 feet high for each person, and yet there would be room." But a prepared place implies a prepared people. There is a room in heaven for every one of us, but unless we live right that room will be "to let" through all eternity.

"God is love." But love is not an effeminate tenderness—a weak, womanish sympathy that cannot punish the disobedient. God is love but he is also just, and justice always punishes. There was a time when terror of the law was preached too much. Now the pendulum has swung over to the other extreme—too much love. As a consequence we have much rose colored religion—a soft, sentimental thing, gaudy rhetoric which means nothing, a religion of words, words—such as lovers use. We need to-day an aggressive, vigorous Christianity.

A DEAD LETTER LAW.

God is bound by the holiness of his nature to punish sin. It is an exercise of power which becomes him as the moral governor of the world. There is nothing cruel or vindictive in God to prohibit sin by a law. A law without a penalty is a dead letter, and the penalty must be such as to deter men from sinning. Is it cruel in God to ordain man with the power of choice? Is God a monster of cruelty because when I abuse my free agency he leaves me to suffer the result of my folly?

God is almighty, and therefore he will save everybody if he can, and if he can save everybody he will. When Christ was groaning in Gethsemane beneath a ponderous load of auguish, he cried out in the deepest agony of soul, "If it be possible let this cup pass from me!" He prayed the same words three times, yet it appears that the cup did not pass from him, and why may it not be impossible for God to save sinners who hate his law, blaspheme his goodness, reject his grace, scorn his Christ, laugh at his church, hoot at divine mercy, defy divine justice and persist in rebellion and impenitence to the end? God can no more save such men, because of his very nature, than he can create two mountains without a valley between them.

Will purgatorial fire fit a soul for heaven? If so, the fundamental Bible principle of divine forgiveness would be done away with. Then why did Christ die? As a matter of fact, in human experience, does punishment reform? If so why is not one trial sufficient? Why are our most hardened criminals men who have been incarcerated over and over again? There have been reformations, but they were brought about through Christian influences.

The man given to lust suffers the most excruciating agony, with the full knowledge that his suffering is directly caused by his sin, and as soon as his prroxysms of suffering are over he goes again to his transgression and shame. The drunkard suffers again and again all the horrors of the delirium. He is overwhelmed with fears. He believes that the serpents twine themselves about his body, laughingly cuddle in his boots and fasten their poisonous fangs in his cheeks. He knows that this is the awful penalty of his love for the cup. Aching, rasping, crucifying, damning torture! In hell on earth. Does it reform him? The first thing in the early morning is his cup.

Time is the only stage of probation. Either here or nowhere are we to prove our fitness for heaven. If men will not hear Christ now, under favorable circumstances, neither will they be persuaded if in some future world Christ should manifest himself to them. If mankind could be made to believe that there was no hell, or that they would be given another chance to repent in the next world, civilization would rush into barbarism. No hell hereafter would mean all hell here.

MADISON C. PETERS.

The Susquehanna River to be Harnessed.

An ambitious plan for utilizing the waters of the Susquehanna River as a means of generating electric power is about to be carried out. A certificate of incorporation has recently been granted to the Susquehanna River Electric Company and work is to be commenced as soon as the spring freshets are over. The surveys have already been completed. It is proposed to dam the Susquehanna River near Conowingo, Maryland, and erect a large electric power house, similar to the one now in operation at Niagara Falls. The power obtained in this way will be supplied to Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and other intermediate points. It is expected that it will be used extensively in operating street railways and electric lights. The land at the proposed site of the dam has been purchased and the plans have been made for an immense plant. The capital stock of the company has been placed for the present at $100,000, but it is understood that the Westinghouse Electric Company are behind the project and that the capital will be increased, when the work is to be commenced, to several millions of dollars. It is expected that the company will be prepared to supply power to the several cities by January 1, 1896.

Dieting for Children.

It is a cruel thing to compel a child always to clear his plate as it is at other times to refuse him more when he wants it. If you think the child is simply greedy, give him dry bread, but give him something. On the other hand, how often a child, sickening in some fever, has, by refusing food even when sorely pressed, taught the mother wisdom. Again, children often have a hatred of certain articles of food. Fat, underdone meat, eggs, pork, liver and other things are often hated by children, but a certain amount of fat and butter is desirable. In such cases it is unwise to press them beyond a certain point. Food eaten with aversion or under threats is pretty sure to disagree.

Children should not be allowed to go too long without food, especially in the middle of the day. If they cannot come home, make sure they have a good substantial lunch and see that it is eaten, and that money that may be given to get it is not spent in other ways. Another mistaken idea is that sugar is bad for children. It is, on the contrary, one of the most nourishing articles of diet, and taken pure with food is quite wholesome. Not so, however, in the form of sweets eaten at all hours of the day and of more than doubtful composition. Children should eat slowly and use their teeth well. All raw foods and starch foods should be very well masticated. Watercress and lettuce are good for children.

The Voyage of Life.

1. All kind of vessels set sail, some for pleasure, some for use, and with more or less definite plans for the end of the voyage.

2. Every ship has a cargo. A cargo of what? Of beliefs and opinions; some valuable, some as deadly as nitro-glycerine. "I have my opinions," said a young man to his pastor once. "Yes," said the pastor; "and they will wreck you before you reach the port of safety."

3. Every ship has a captain. Who is yours? Safety or destruction depends on whom you have for a captain.

4. Sooner or later every ship must encounter storms. Not fair weather only, storms test the value of a ship.

5. Every ship goes into the docks in a while to repair damages. Go thou into the dock of prayer, meditation, and the study of God's Word.

6. A ship in the water is good; but water in the ship is bad. The Christian must live in the world, but keep the world out of him.

7. Every ship needs a compass and a chart. Be God's Word your compass and chart.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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THE OLD POLICEMAN.

He Knew How to Use Electricity as a Means of Personal Comfort.

Policemen may be an illiterate lot, but they do every now and then contrive some method to get ahead of the ironclad rules which are popularly supposed by the long suffering taxpayer at least to govern their movements.

There is one particular bluecoat who, by virtue of his long service, carries three faded stripes on his coat sleeve, and he honestly believes that he is entitled to some incidental favors. Taken altogether, he is of such a naturally grumpy disposition that he is far from being popular among the police operators.

Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Brass Buttons beat the combination and beat it pretty thoroughly. He had been rather behind time in his hourly communications with headquarters, and his superiors determined to teach him a lesson. Accordingly he was sent to travel a lonely, isolated post, which had a solitary patrol box situated just alongside a deserted hut that had once been utilized as a toolhouse by a railroad corporation. It didn't require many hours' presence on the part of the disciplined copper for him to discover that he had been given the best of the deal in this particular transfer, and he immediately set about arranging a scheme whereby he could benefit by his newly acquired advantages.

The much craved boon that he sought was light naps. He had long ago tried the plan of an alarm clock set to go off a few minutes before pulling time, but tired nature had in each instance asserted itself, and his station had failed to hear from him. Now conditions were different, for he had found just what he needed to carry out the clever ruse he had concocted. Running alongside the deserted shanty were two electric light wires fully charged with a current of electricity, and to these the valiant watchdog pinned his faith.

First he once more produced his long ago discarded alarm clock after removing the gong from the top. Next he broke away the glass face, and after making sure that the clock was on time with his watch he made a connection with the electric light wires by means of two small pieces of copper wire. One of these he wound around the minute hand of the clock, and the other he firmly fastened to the framework of the timepiece just over the figures that indicated his hour for pulling up. Then to one of the wires he fastened two more pieces of copper, which he wound about either of his hands. This done, the wily policeman stretched himself out on the floor and enjoyed the desired nap, safe in the knowledge that at the proper moment the meeting of the two wires on the clock would convey to him a shock that was bound to waken him, so he could salute his station through the patrol box.—Chicago Times.

A Dramatist's Rejoinder.

When Colman, the English dramatist, was examined before the committee of the house of commons which sat on the theatrical question, he was asked whether he expunged all oaths or profane swearing from the plays submitted to his revision. He answered:

"Invariably."

"Did you ever count the number of oaths in your own comedies of the 'Heir at Law' and 'John Bull?'"

"Never, but I dare say there are a great many."

"Which you disapprove of?"

"Undoubtedly."

"Do you not think it would have been better to have omitted them?"

"Much better. They disfigure the scenes in which they are introduced and injure the humor."

"Then," concluded the chairman, thinking to clinch the argument, "you are sorry now that you wrote either of those comedies?"

"Quite the contrary," rejoined the licenser. "I rejoice exceedingly to have made a good pudding, although I regret that any bad plums should have crept into it."—New York Advertiser.

Pens and Ink.

The late Dr. Holmes, like Goethe, says Mr. Smalley in the New York Tribune, "dwelt on the importance of stationery and of a good pen and good ink to the writer, especially the imaginative writer. Between him and the due expression of his thought in black and white there ought to be as few obstacles as possible, no friction that can be avoided. Many a fine thought he declared had perished ere it was fairly born, strangled in the birth by a hair on the nib of the pen or choked out of life by muddy ink. His paper was ruled and glazed; his ink a thin black, not blue black, as is much of the best writing fluid in this country. He had written I know not how many books with the same pen. And he looked at the pen as if it were a part of himself."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S SERMON IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject: "Points of Compass."

TEXT: "They shall come from the East, and from the West, and from the North, and from the South, and shall sit down."—Luke xiii., 29.

The man who wrote this was at one time a practicing physician, at another time a talented painter, at another time a powerful preacher, at another time a reporter—an inspired reporter. God bless and help and inspire all reporters! From their pens drops the health or poison of Nations. The name of this reporter was Lucanus. For short he was called Luke, and in my text, although stenography had not yet been born, he reports verbatim a sermon of Christ which in one paragraph bowls the round world into the light of the millennium. "They shall come from the East, and from the West, and from the North, and from the South, and shall sit down."

Nothing more interested me in my recent journey around the world than to see the ship captain about noon, whether on the Pacific or the Indian or Bengal or Mediterranean or Red Sea, looking through a nautical instrument to find just where we were sailing, and it is well to know that, though the captain tells you that there are thirty-two points of division of the compass card in the mariner's compass, there are only four cardinal points, and my text hails them—the North, the South, the East, the West. So I spread out before us the map of the world to see the extent of the gospel campaign. The hardest part of the field to be taken is the North, because our gospel is an emotional gospel, and the Nations of the far North are a cold-blooded race. They dwell amid icebergs and eternal snows and everlasting winter. Greenlanders, Laplanders, Icelanders, Siberians—their vehicle is the sledge drawn by reindeer, their apparel the thickest furs at all seasons, their existence a lifetime battle with the cold. The winter charges upon them with swords of icicle and strikes them with bullets of hail and pounds them with battling rams of glacier.

But already the huts of the arctic hear the songs of divine worship. Already the snows fall on open New Testaments. Already the warmth of the sun of righteousness begins to be felt through the bodies and minds and souls of the Hyperboreans. Down from Nova Zembla, down from Spitzbergen seas, down from the land of the midnight sun, down from the palaces of crystal, down over realms of ice and over dominions of snow and through hurricanes of sleet Christ's disciples are coming from the North. The inhabitants of Hudson Bay are gathering to the cross. The Church Missionary Society in those polar climes has been grandly successful in establishing twenty-four gospel stations, and over 12,000 natives have believed and been baptized. The Moravians have kindled the light of the gospel all up and down Labrador. The Danish mission has gathered disciples from among the shivering inhabitants of Greenland. William Duncan preaches the gospel up in the chill latitudes of Columbia, delivering one sermon nine times in the same day to as many different tribes who listen, and then go forth to build school houses and churches.

Alaska, called at its annexation William H. Seward's folly, turns out to be William H. Seward's triumph, and it is hearing the voice of God through the American missionaries, men and women as defiant of arctic hardships as the old Scottish chief who, when camping out in a winter's night knocked from under his son's head a pillow of snow, saying that such indulgence in luxury would weaken and disgrace the clan. The Jeannette went down in latitude seventy-seven, while DeLong and his freezing and dying men stood watching it from the crumbling and crackling polar pack, but the old ship of the gospel sails as unhurt in latitude seventy-seven as in our own forty degrees, and the one starred flag floats above the topgallants in Baffin's Bay and Hudson's Strait and Melville Sound. The heroism of polar expedition, which has made the names of Sebastian Cabot and Scoresby and Schwatka and Henry Hudson immortal, is to be eclipsed by the prowess of the men and women who amid the frosts of highest latitudes are this moment taking the upper shores of Europe, Asia and America for God. Scientists have never been able to agree as to what is the aurora borealis, or northern lights. I can tell them. It is the banner of victory for Christ spread out in the nothern night heavens. Partially fulfilled already the prophecy of my text, to be completely fulfilled in the near future, "They shall come from the North."

But my text takes in the opposite point of the compass. The far South has, through high temperature, temptations to lethargy and indolence and hot blood which tend toward multiform evil. We have through my text got the North in, notwithstanding its frosts, and the same text brings in the South, notwithstanding its torridity. The fields of cactus, the orange groves and the thickets of magnolia are to be surrendered to the Lord Almighty. The South! That means Mexico and all the regions that William H. Prescott and Lord Kingsborough made familiar in literature; Mexico, in strange dialect of the Aztecs; Mexico conquered by Hernan Cortes, to be more gloriously conquered; Mexico, with its capital more than 7000 feet above the sea level looking down upon the entrancement of lake and valley and plain; Mexico, the home of nations yet to be born—all for Christ. The South! That means Africa, which David Livingstone consecrated to God when he died on his knees in his tent of exploration. Already about 750,000 converts to Christianity in Africa. The South! That means all the islands strewn by omnipotent hand through tropical seas—Malayan, Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia and other islands more numerous than you can imagine unless you have voyaged around the world. The South! That means Java for God, Sumatra for God, Borneo for God, Siam for God.

A ship was wrecked near one of these islands, and two lifeboats put out for shore, but those who arrived in the first boat were clubbed to death by the cannibals, and the other boat put back and was somehow saved. Years passed on, and one of that very crew was wrecked again with others on the same rocks. Crawling up on the shore, they proposed to hide from the cannibals in one of the caverns, but mounting the rocks they saw a church and cried out: "We are saved! A church, a church!" The South! That means Venezuela, New Granada, Ecuador and Bolivia. The South! That means the torrid zone, with all its bloom, and all its fruitage, and all its exuberance, the redolence of illimitable gardens, the music of boundless groves, the lands, the seas, that night by night look up to the Southern Cross, which, in stars, transfigures the midnight heaven as you look up at it all the way from the Sandwich Islands to Australia. "They shall come from the South."

But I must not forget that my text takes in another cardinal point of the compass. It takes in the East. I have to report that in a journey around the world there is nothing so much impresses one as the fact that the missionaries divinely blessed are taking the world for God. The horrible war between Japan and China will leave the last wall of opposition flat in the dust. War is barbarism always and everywhere. We hold up our hands in amazement at the massacre at Port Arthur, as though Christian Nations could never go into such diabolism. We forget Fort Pillow! We forget the fact that during our war both North and South rejoiced when there were 10,000 more wounded and slain on the opposite side. War, whether in China or the United States, is hell let loose. But one good result will come from the Japanese-Chinese conflict. These regions will be more open to civilization and Christianity than ever before. When Missionary Carey put before an assembly of ministers at Northampton his project for the evangelization of India, they laughed him out of the house. From Calcutta on the east of India to Bombay on the west there is not a neighborhood but directly or indirectly feels the gospel power. The Juggernaut, which did its awful work for centuries, a few weeks ago was brought out from the place where it has for years been kept under shed as a curiosity, and there was no one reverentially to greet it. About 3,000,000 of Christian souls in India are the advance guard that will lead on the 250,000,000. The Christians of Amoy and Pekmg and Canton are the advance guard that will lead the 340,000,000 of China. "They shall come from the East." The last mosque of Mohammedanism will be turned into a Christian church. The last Buddhist temple will become a fortress of light. The last idol of Hindooism will be pitched into the fire.

The Christ who came from the East will yet bring all the East with Him. Of course there are high obstacles to be overcome, and great ordeals must be passed through before the consummation, as witness the Armenians under the butchery of the Turks. May that throne on the banks of the Bosphorus soon crumble! The time has already come when the United States Government and Great Britain and Germany ought to intome the indignation of all civilized Nations. While it is not requisite that arms be sent there to avenge the wholesale massacre of Armenians, it is requisite that by cable under the seas, and by protest that shall thrill the wires from Washington and London and Berlin to Constantinople, the Nations anathematize the diabolism for which the Sultan of Turkey is responsible. Mohammedanism is a curse whether in Turkey or New York. "They shall come from the East." And they will come at the call of the loveliest and grandest and best men and women of all time. I mean the missionaries. Dissolute Americans and Englishmen who have gone to Calcutta and Bombay and Canton to make their fortunes defame the missionaries because the holy lives and the pure households of those missionaries are a constant rebuke to the American and English libertines stopping there, but the men and women of God there stationed go on gloriously with their work. People just as good and self denying as was Missionary Moffat, who, when asked to write in an album, wrote these words:

My album is in savage breasts,
Where passion reigns and darkness rests
Without one ray of light.
To write the name of Jesus there,
To point to worlds both bright and fair,
And see the pagan bow in prayer,
Is all my soul's delight.

In all those regions are men and women with the consecration of Melville B. Cox, who, embarking for the missionary work in Africa, said to a fellow student, "If I die in Africa, come and write my epitaph." "What shall I write for your epitaph?" said the student. "Write," said he, "these words: 'Let a thousand fall before Africa be given up.'"

There is another point of the compass that my text includes. "They shall come from the West." That means America redeemed. Everything between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to be brought within the circle of holiness and rapture. Will it be done by wordly reform or evangelism? Will it be law or gospel? I am glad that a wave of reform has swept across this land, and all the cities are feeling the advantage of the mighty movement. Let the good work go on until the last municipal evil is extirpated. About fifteen years ago the distinguished editor of a New York daily newspaper said to me in his editorial room: "You ministers talk about evils of which you know nothing. Why don't you go with the officers of the law and explore for yourself, so that when you preach against sin you can speak from what you have seen with your own eyes?" I said, "I will," and in company with a commissioner of police and a captain of police and two elders of my church I explored the dens and hiding places of all styles of crime in New York and preached a series of sermons warning young men and setting forth the work that must be done lest the judgments of God whelm this city with more awful submergement than the volcanic deluge that buried Herculaneum and Pompeii. I received, as nearly as I can remember, several hundred columns of newspaper abuse for undertaking that exploration. Editorials of denunciation, double leaded, and with captions in great primer type, entitled "The Fall of Talmage," or "Talmage Makes the Mistake of His Life," or "Down With Talmage," but I still live and am in full sympathy with all movements for municipal purification.

But a movement which ends with crime exposed and law executed stops half way. Nay, it stops long before it gets half way. The law never yet saved anybody, never yet changed anybody. Break up all the houses of iniquity in this city, and you only send the occupants to other cities. Break down all the policemen in New York, and while it changes their worldly fortunes it does not change their heart or life. The greatest want in New York to-day is the transforming power of the gospel of Jesus Christ to change the heart and the life and uplift the tone of moral sentiment and make men do right not because they are afraid of Ludlow Street Jail or Sing Sing, but because they love God and hate unrighteousness. I have never heard, nor have you heard, of anything except the gospel that proposes to regenerate the heart, and by the influence of that regenerared heart rectify the life. Execute the law most certainly, but preach the gospel by all means in churches, in theatres, in homes, in prisons, on the land and on the sea. The gospel is the only power that can revolutionize society and save the world. All else is half and half work and will not last. In New York it has allowed men who got by police bribery their thousands and tens of thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars to go scot free, while some who were merely the cat's paw and agents of bribery are struck with the lightnings of the law. It reminds me of a scene in Philadelphia when I was living there. A poor woman had been arrested and tried and imprisoned for selling molasses candy on Sunday. Other lawbreakers had been allowed to go undisturbed, and the grogshops were open on the Lord's Day, and the law, with its hands behind its back, walked up and down the streets declining to molest many of the offenders, but we all rose up in our righteous indignation, and calling upon all powers, visible and invisible, to help us, we declared that though the heavens fell no woman should be allowed to sell molasses candy on Sunday.

A few weeks ago, after I had preached in one of the churches in this city, a man staggered up on the pulpit stairs, maudlin drunk, saying, "I am one of the reformers that were elected to high office at the last election." I got rid of that "great reformer" as soon as I could, but I did not get rid of the impression that a man like that would cure the abominations of New York about as soon as smallpox would cure typhoid fever or a buzzsaw render Haydn's "Creation." Politics in all our cities has become so corrupt that the only difference between the Republican and Democratic parties is that each is worse than the other. But what nothing else in the universe can do the gospel can and will accomplish. "They shall come from the West," and for that purpose the evangelistic batteries are planted all along the Pacific coast, as they are planted all along the Atlantic coast. All the prairies, all the mountains, all the valleys, all the cities are under more or less gospel influence, and when we get enough faith and consecretion for the work this whole American continent will cry out for God. "They shall come from the West."

The work is not so difficulty as many suppose. You say, "There are the foreign populations." Yes, but many of them are Hollanders, and they were brought up to love and worship God, and it will take but little to persuade the Hollanders to adopt the religion of their forefathers. Then there are among these foreigners so many of the Scotch. They or their ancestors heard Thomas Chalmers thunder and Robert McCheyne pray. The breath of God so often swept through the heather of the highlands, and the voice of God has so often sounded through the Trossachs, and they all know how to sing Dundee, so that they will not have often to be invited to accept the God of John Knox and Bothwell Bridge.

Then there are among these foreigners so many of the English. They inherited the same language as we inherited—the English in which Shakespeare dramatized, and Milton chimed his cantos, and Henry Melville gospelized, and Oliver Cromwell prorogued parliament, and Wellington commanded his eager hosts. Among these foreigners are the Swiss, and they were rocked in a cradle under the shadow of the Alps, that cathedral of the Almighty in which all the elements, snow and hail and tempest and hurricane, worship. Among these foreigners are a vast host of Germans, and they feel centuries afterward the power of that unparalleled spirit who shook the earth when he trod it, and the heavens when he prayed—Martin Luther! From all Nations our foreign populations have come, and they are homesick, far away from the place of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors, and our glorious religion presented to them aright will meet their needs and fill their souls and kindle their enthusiasm. They shall come from amid the wheat sheaves of Dakota, and from the ore beds of Wyoming, and from the silver mines of Nevada, and from the golden gulches of Colorado, and from the banks of the Platte, and the Oregon, and the Sacramento, and the Columbia. "They shall come from the West."

But what will they do after they comes Here is something gloriously consolatory that you have never noticed. "They shall come from the East, and the West, and the North, and the South, and shall sit down." Oh, this is a tired world! The most of people are kept on the run all their lifetime. Business keeps them on the run. Trouble keeps them on the run. Rivalries of life keep them on the run. They are running from disaster. They are running for reward. And those who run the fastest and run the longest seem best to succeed. But my text suggests a restful posture for all God's children, for all those who for a lifetime have been on the run. "They shall sit down!" Why run any longer! When a man gets heaven, what more can he get? "They shall sit down." Not alone, but picked companionship of the universe; not embarrassed, though a seraph should sit down on one side of you and an archangel on the other.

There is that mother who, through all the years of infancy and childhood, was kept running amid sick trundle beds, now to shake up the pillow for that flaxen head, and now to give a drink to those parched lips, and now to hush the frightened dream of a little one, and when there was one less of the children, because the great lover of children had lifted one out of the group into the easy breathing of celestial atmosphere, the mother putting all the more anxious care on those who were left, so weary of arm and foot and back and head, so often crying out: "I am so tired! I am so tired!" Her work done, she shall sit down, and that business man for thirty, forty, fifty years has kept on the run, not urged by selfishness, but for the purpose of achieving a livelihood for the household. On the run from store to store, or from factory to factory, meeting this loss and discovering that inaccuracy and suffering betrayal or disappointment, nevermore to be cheated or perplexed or exasperated, he shall sit down, not in a great armchair of heaven, for the rockers of such a chair would imply one's need of soothing, of changing to easy posture or semi-invalidism, but a throne, solid as eternity and radiant as the morning after a night of storm. "They shall sit down."

I notice that the most of the styles of toil require an erect attitude. There are the thousands of girls behind counters, many such persons through the inhumanity of employers compelled to stand, even when because a lack of customers there is no need that they stand. Then there are all the carpenters, and the stonemasons, and the blacksmiths, and the farmers, and the engineers, and the ticket agents, and the conductors. In most trades, in most occupations, they must stand. But ahead of all those who love and serve the Lord is a resting place, a complete relaxation of fatigued muscle, something cushioned and upholstered and embroidered, with the very ease of heaven. "They shall sit down." Rest from toil, rest from pain, rest from persecution, rest from uncertainty. Beautiful, joyous, transporting, everlasting rest!

Oh, men and women of the frozen North, and the blooming South, and from the realms of the rising or setting sun, through Christ get your sins forgiven and start for the place where you may at last sit down in blissful recovery from the fatigues of earth, while there roll over you the raptures of heaven. Many of you have had such a rough tussle in this world that if your faculties were not perfect in heaven you would some time forget yourself and say, "It is time for me to start on that journey," or "It must be time for me to count out the drops of that medicine," or "I wonder what new attack there is on me through the newspapers?" or "Do you think I will save anything of those crops from the grasshoppers, or the locusts, or the droughts?" or "I wonder how much I have lost in that last bargain?" or "I must hurry lest I miss the train." No, no! The last volume of direful, earthly experiences will be finished. Yea, the last chapter, the last paragraph, the last sentence, the last word. Finis!

Frederick the Great, notwithstanding the mighty dominion over which he reigned, was so depressed at times he could not speak without crying, and carried a small bottle of quick poison with which to end his misery when he could stand it no longer. But I give you this small vial of gospel anodyne, one drop of which, not hurting either body or soul, ought to soothe all unrest and put your pulses into an eternal calm. "They shall come from the East, and from the West, and from the North, and the South, and shall sit down."

Wheat Stocks Low.

Bradstreet's reports the stocks of wheat in the United States to be 52,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 27.

Lesson Text: "The Great Confession," Math. xvi., 13-23—Golden Text: Math. xvi., 16—Commentary.

13. "When Jesus came unto the coasts of Cæsarea Philippi, He asked His disciples, saying, Whom do men say that I, the Son of Man, am?" After feeding the 5000, walking on the sea and discoursing about the bread of life, Jesus went toward Tyre and Sidon and healed the daughter of a Syrophenician woman, fed 4000 and cautioned His disciples against the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadducees, or the false teachings of hypocrites and rationalists. Then, having passed to another section, He asked the question of this verse.

14. "And they said, Some say Thou art John the Baptist, some Elias, and others Jeremias, or one of the prophets." Just as varied are the opinions of men now concerning Him, for while many hate Him and turn their backs upon Him many who profess to be His friends will not believe that He is God, and many more who confess with the mouth that He is God as well as man are not slow to say that in some things, as a man, He was mistaken or spoke according to the mistaken notions of His times, while others who would not dare to say any of these things will not believe that He is the coming one to sit on David's throne.

15. "He saith unto them, But whom say ye that I am?" As far as we are individually concerned, the great question is not what others think of Christ, but what we think of Him, for "every one of us shall give account of himself to God" (Rom. xiv., 12). He will deal with each one separately and personally, and the great question for me is: "What do I think of Christ? What is He to me?" What is my relation to Him? Is He my friend and Saviour, or do I act as it it was nothing to me whether He ever lived or not?

16. "And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." By comparing verses 2 and 4 of Math. ii., we see that "the Christ" is synonymous with "the King of the Jews." By comparing verses 33 and 36 of John x. we see that in their eyes "the Son of God" meant "equal with God," so that Peter's confession meant at least thus much: "Thou art the King of the Jews, the Divine Man to sit on David's throne."

17. "And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but My Father which is in heaven." Flesh and blood, or the natural man, cannot reveal unto us heavenly things, even as it is written in I Cor. ii., 12, 13. God only can teach us of Himself by His holy Spirit, but He is ready to teach all who are ready to be taught.

18. "And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The Greek words translated "Peter" and "rock" are not quite the same, for the word translated "Peter" means a bit of rock, a rolling stone, but the word translated "rock" means a cliff or hedge, a solid rock. The church was not to be built upon Peter, a rolling stone, but upon the solid rock, Christ, whom Peter confessed to be the Christ, the Son of God. Notice that the church was not, then, built nor being builded, for He said, "I will build My church."

19. "And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." We know from Acts ii. and x. that Peter was the first of all the apostles to preach the gospel both to Jews and gentiles, and thus. He opened the door to all, and this is the power of keys. As to the binding and loosing, we know that the same power was given to the church as a whole in chapter xviii., 18. Every believer is authorized to proclaim the gospel (Rev. xxii., 17) and to point the repentant sinner to the passages which declare him loosed from his sins and the impenitent to the passages which declare him still bound by his sins.

20. "Then charged He His disciples that they should tell no man that He was Jesus, the Christ." He had confessed to the woman of Samaria that He was the Messiah (John iv., 25, 26); He had to the Jews given many proofs that He was their Messiah, and they only turned their backs upon Him, so that He will declare it no more. See chapter xii., 16-19. If the truth is not received when simply presented, there is the danger of the truth being withdrawn and a delusion received in its stead (II Thess. ii., 10, 11). Jesus Himself is the truth, and there is none other, for God can be known only in and through Christ.

21. "From that time forth began Jesus to show unto His disciples how that He must go unto Jerusalem and suffer many things of the elders and chief priests and scribes and be killed and be raised again the third day." See the same facts repeated by Him in chapters xvii., 22, 23, and xx., 18, 19, and notice in verses 24, 25, of our lesson chapter that there is no way to the kingdom but by the cross and entire self renunciation. While the kingdom is delayed, postponed because of Israel's rejection of her King, the heirs of the King, the members of His body, the church, must be content to be treated as their Master was and live as He lived, not unto Himself, but unto God.

22. "Then Peter took Him and began to rebuke Him, saying, Be it far from Thee, Lord, this shall not be unto Thee." The margin says, "Pity Thyself." It is the nature of the natural man to pity one's self rather than deny self. It is too much the case with Christians also that they live unto themselves, indulge themselves, please themselves, rather than please Him who hath called them, so that God alone can tell whether they are Christians at all or not. Christians should bear in mind that "we who live are always delivered unto death for Jesus's sake, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our mortal flesh" "that we should not henceforth live unto ourselves, but unto Him who died for us and rose again" (II Cor. iv., 11; v., 15).

23. "But He turned and said unto Peter: Get thee behind Me, satan. Thou art an offense unto Me, for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men." See what the Lord thinks of pitying oneself. It is not from God, but from satan, the adversary of God and man. He hates the Christ life, and if he cannot destroy will do all he can to hinder it. "Not I, but Christ, who liveth in me," is the true Christian motto, and only those who thus live can be a glory to God and a blessing to their fellows. It is like man to get and enjoy and gratify himself; it is like God to give and minister unto and make others glad. "For the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many" (Math. xx., 28).—Lesson Helper.

A Revised Opinion.

The Governor of South Dakota has asked permission to withdraw that part of his message eulogizing State Treasurer Taylor, who is short $350,000.

LATER NEWS.

WHILE taking in clothes from the line at Canton, N. Y., Mrs. Gertrude Holms was stricken by paralysis and dropped dead. Her step-mother saw her fall and went into a fit, dying almost immediately.

ON the fifth day of the Brooklyn trolley tie-up a requisition was made by Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, on General McLeer for troops to guard the stables of the railroad companies; there was more rioting and shots were fired by strikers at various places in the course of the day.

AGENT SNOWDEN, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accidentally killed Charles Fritz in New York City. A sick horse had been shot, and the officer's pistol was again discharged as he put it back in his pocket.

FIRE at Macon, Ga., destroyed over $500,000 worth of property. Waxelbourn & Sons, drygoods, lose $275,000; Dunlap & Co., hardware, $60,000; Dannenborg & Co., drygoods, $225,000, and E. S. Harris, shoe broker, $25,000.

REPRESENTATIVE BELDEN, of New York, resigned as a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee. Speaker Crisp has appointed Mr. Sherman to fill the vacancy.

THE United States Senate passed the Army Appropriation bill, carrying $23,000,000, and the bill which, in effect, advances General Schofield, in command of the Army, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, held by Generals Sherman and Sheridan.

ADVICES from the Fiji Islands report that a terrible hurricane has swept over the whole group, doing great damage to shipping. Many lives were lost, a number of buildings were destroyed, plantations were ruined and of five churches at Suva three collapsed.

WHILE Alexander Speck and Malachy Dundick were escorting Alexander Dundick to Avoca station, Penn., to take a train for his home in Jermyn, a switch engine struck the three, killing them.

KLOTS's silk establishment, in New York City, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss was over one hundred thousand dollars.

IN a fight with Bill Doolin's gang of outlaws near Hennessey, Oklahoma, Doolin and three of his men and two deputies were killed.

W. B. SMITH, who stole 70,000 two-cent stamps while employed in the Bureau of Engraving, was sentenced to three and a half years in the Albany Penitentiary.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of James D. Tillman, of Tennessee, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador. Mr. Tillman is about fifty years old, a lawyer, and has been active in State politics for years. He entered the Confederate Army at the breaking out of the war, and is said to have been the youngest colonel in the service.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS, the French traitor, was attacked by a mob at La Rochelle, while on his way to penal servitude.

KUCHAN, Persia, has been destroyed by an earthquake, with great loss of life, for the second time within fourteen months.

A RIVER PACKET SINKS.

The State of Missouri Strikes a Rock in the Ohio.

A terrible disaster occurred at the mouth of Wolf Creek, twenty-two miles from Stephensport, Ky., by which at least thirty-five lives were thought to have been lost.

The big New Orleans packet, State of Missouri, struck a rock on the Indiana side of the Ohio River near Alton, Ind., and went down in fifty feet of water. She gave a heavy lurch forward and sank rapidly.

Four passengers were picked up near the Kentucky shore. They swam for life on planks and reached the willows. One reached the shore and others remained in a tree many hours until rescued.

Two were W. C. Leathers, from Hopkins County, Kentucky, and a man named Gregory, of Cave-in-Rock, Ill. These passengers report that the boat struck a rock near the stern and gave a sudden lurch forward.

A yawl was launched, but so many people crowded into it that it was soon sunk. Leathers was able to keep afloat until he reached the willows. He saw four men drowned near him, but was powerless to act.

One yawl that was upset by the frantic passengers was full of women and children, and all were thought to have been lost.

There were fifteen cabin and thirty deck passengers, and a crew of sixty on board. The surviving passengers thought that at least thirty-five were lost. In less than ten minutes from the time the boat struck she had gone down.

RAN AWAY TO DEATH.

Boys Found Dead Where They Fell in the Woods.

William Pitt, Thomas Buck and Joseph Erminer, each about fourteen years of age, ran away from St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica, N. Y., a few days ago. No trace of them could be secured until the bodies of Buck and Erminer were found in the woods near Herkimer. They had been frozen to death.

Pitt was found in a barn near by so badly frozen that his legs will have to be amputated. Pitt and Erminer were sent from New York and Buck's parents reside at Utica. Pitt says he and his companions wandered about the woods.

They walked until Buck and Erminer sank down from exhaustion in the spot where their dead bodies were found. Pitt told his two companions to count their beads and say their prayers, and it is evident that they were thus engaged when death claimed them. Pitt took off his coat and placed it over the two unfortunates as they lay on the ground, but they told him to put it on or he would freeze to death himself.

Pitt says he remained with his companions until their hearts ceased to beat, and he knew they were dead. Then he started on seeking shelter for himself.

No newspaper correspondents or artists are to be allowed passages in any vessel sent out with French troops to Madagascar. This order applies to the French as well as to the foreign press. Any naval or military officer who may be discovered furnishing work by pen or pencil to the papers will be severely punished.

A REBELLION IN HAWAII.

ROYALISTS DEFEATED BY THE REPUBLIC'S TROOPS.

The Insurgents Beaten in a Series of Fights, Losing About Ten Men—Collector-General Carter Killed—Martial Law Proclaimed—What Precipitated the Trouble.

An uprising of the Royalists, supporters of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, against the Hawaiian Government occurred in Honolulu on Sunday night, January 6. A raid was made on the rendezvous of the plotters, who, after a fight, retreated to Diamond Head, an extinct crater, back of Honolulu. Their leaders were Robert Wilcox, the half-breed, who led the revolution of 1889, and Sam Nowlein, ex-Captain of the Queen's Guards. Two fights occurred, in both of which the revolutionists were beaten, losing about ten men. Martial law was declared, and 150 conspirators were arrested. President Dole, of Hawaii, has 1500 men whom he can put in the field. The chief fatality on the Government side was the death of Charles L. Carter, one of the annexation commissioners to Washington.

A resident correspondent writes from Honolulu: There were no fresh developments in the threatened uprising until Sunday afternoon, when the marshal's detectives brought in news which caused that

PRESIDENT DOLE.

officer to immediately summon the Cabinet and leading officers of the military and citizens' guard for consultation. In a few minutes after their arrival Deputy Marshal Brown and a squad of police under Captain Parker left for the beach at Waikiki, with orders to search the premises of Henry Bertlemann, a prominent Royalist, for arms and ammunition. Just previous to reaching the place the posse was joined by Charles L. Carter, Alfred Carter and J. B. Castle, who lived near by, all members of the citizens' guard.

On approaching the house the Deputy Marshall left the squad on the lawn while he entered the house, and, finding Bertlemann and a strange white man there, proceeded to read his warrant. When halt way through shots were heard from the rear of the house. The officers asked quickly: "What does that mean?" Bertlemann replied: "I know nothing about it: there are no arms here."

Brown rushed out to join his squad just as Charles Carter shouted: "There they are, under the boatshed," pointing to a shed in the rear of the lot, and rushing forward, followed by his cousin, Castle, and the others. At that instant a volley was fired by a crowd of natives under the shed, and Charles Carter and Lieutenant Holi fell wounded. The police drove the natives out on the beach, when the latter retreated to the brush, keeping up a desultory firing. As the police only numbered eight and there were three or four times as many natives, they returned to the house, taking with them three of the rebels whom they had

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI.

captured in the melee, during which some sixty shots were fired. Taking the wounded men in and first caring for them as well as possible, they searched the prisoners, placing Bertlemann under arrest. The first prisoner was recognized as John Lane. He had a heavy revolver, belt of cartridges and rifle; the second a pocket pistol and belt of cartridges. The other was unarmed, but a short rifle was found behind the door which evidently belonged to him, as Holi says he was the man who shot him. There is no doubt that Carter's three wounds came from Lane's pistol, it having three empty chambers.

By this time the rebels regained their courage and surrounded the house, firing into it repeatedly. Leaving one man to guard the prisoners, the officers returned the fire, but without effect, as their assailants could not be seen.

Realizing that their case was desperate, and that word must be got to town at all hazards, it was resolved that Brown and Parker should make a dash for their horses, which were tied near the house. This was done with success, and they were soon at the nearest telephone. Alfred Carter, who had been missing since the wounding of his cousin, was supposed to be dead, but in reality had escaped with the same idea and for the purpose of getting a doctor for his cousin. He had already telephoned to the Marshal's office, besides finding a doctor, with whom he returned to the scene of the fight alone. On approaching the gate they were met with a volley. Dropping to the ground, Carter returned three shots, but, realizing the impossibility of getting into the house unhurt, he and the doctor retreated. About this time the natives were advancing on the house to take it by storm, when one of the officers told Bertlemann he would blow his brains out on the instant the first man went inside the house and hurt any one. Bertlemann called to the natives outside and they withdrew.

Within two minutes after receiving the telephone account of the fight a detail of thirty-two men from the regulars stationed at the Government building was ordered out. The command was given to Lieutenant King, who led the expedition against the leper outlaw, Koulon, some months ago. Volunteers were called for, and nearly every man in the barracks stepped to the front. Within ten minutes the detail was on the way as fast as horses and wheels could carry them, the distance being about four miles. As soon as they came within shooting distance the natives fired a parting volley and fled. Alfred Carter and Dr. Walters came up at this time and were quickly followed by others. Charles Carter was found to be shot in the breast twice and once in the leg. He died early the next morning. Holi, wounded in the breast, was sent to the hospital.

Several rifles were found on the place, which was evidently the Royalist arsenal. In a skirmish with a force of natives the regulars and mounted policemen repulsed them. The Citizens' Guard was called out and kept order in the city.

In the morning martial law was proclaimed, and all private citizens' arms were demanded. The habeas corpus was suspended. A detachment with an Austrian ten-pound field piece soon scattered the insurgents, and a second attack routed them with much loss. Seven prisoners were taken.

The leaders of the rebels were Sam Nowlin, former colonel of the Queen's Household Guard, and Robert Wilcox, who was the leader of the revolution in 1889, the other prominent ones being half whites formerly in the service of the Queen. An attack on a native camp resulted in victory for the Government forces.

Thirty-six rifles, two 100-pound boxes of cartridges and two dynamite bombs were found in an improvised fort. Many Royalists have been arrested.

Business was almost entirely suspended during the first three days of the week, nearly all clerks and heads of business houses being on guard or in the field. None of the island steamers were allowed to depart. The banks were opened for a short time.

Warship Sent to Hawaii.

Admiral Beardslee was ordered late in the afternoon of the day of receipt of the news of the rebellion to proceed from San Francisco with his flagship, the Philadelphia, to Honolulu with all possible despatch. As the Philadelphia was ready for sea, she went away from Mare Island within twenty-four hours. In six or seven days, at the outside, it was thought, she ought to be in sight of the Sandwich Islands.

President Cleveland made the following statement with respect to the Hawaiian question:

"No information has been received which indicates that anything will happen in Hawaii making the presence of one of our naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter upon a policy and course of conduct violative of every rule of international law and utterly unjustifiable. All who take any interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us, and that in its relations to us it is a foreign country. A ship has been sent to Honolulu, not because there has been any change in the policy of the Administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel has been sent in precise accordance with the policy of the Administration in every case of the kind, and from motives of extreme caution, and because there is a possibility that disturbances may be renewed which might result in danger to the persons or property of American citizens entitled to the protection of the United States. This course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the Government of the recent revolt.

"So far from having the slighest objection to making public the instructions which were given to the Commander of the Philadelphia and the despatch he will carry to Mr. Willis, our Minister in Hawaii, I am glad to put them before my fellow citizens. Here they are.

"Instructions to Admiral Beardslee:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1895.

"Rear-Admiral Beardslee, Flagship Philadelphia, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Proceed with the United States ship Philadelphia with despatch to Honolulu, H. I. Your purpose as the United States senior naval officer there will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. In case of civil war in the islands, extend no aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but keep steadily in view your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall not, by their participation in such civil commotions, forfeit their rights in that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen, who, during a revolution in a foreign country, participates in an attempt, by force of arms or violence, to maintain or overthrow the existing Government, cannot claim that the Government of the United States shall protect him against the consequences of such act. Show these instructions to and consult freely with the United States Minister at Honolulu upon all points that may arise, seeking his opinion and advice whenever practicable, upon the actual employment of the forces under your command, bearing in mind that the diplomatic and political interests of the United States are in his charge. Afford him such aid in all emergencies as may be necessary. Attention is called to Article 287 of the United States Navy regulations as amended. Acknowledge my telegram.

"HERBERT."

"To Minister Willis:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1895.

"Willis, Minister, Honolulu:

"Although your telegram reporting uprising of January 6 does not indicate that you regard the presence of a war ship necessary, the President deems it advisable that one proceed immediately to Honolulu for the protection of American citizens and property should a contingency arise requiring it. You, as our sole diplomatic representative, will confer with the commanding officer as to the assistance which his instructions contemplate in case of need.

GRESHAM."

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

After Killing His Wife, Her Father and Mother Hotaling is Shot.

Sam G. Hotaling shot and killed his wife's father and mother and his wife near Fairmont, Minn. He went to Fairmont, about four miles from their home, bought a Winchester rifle, went back and shot them. He then fled to an unoccupied house, where a Sheriff's posse pursued him. He was killed by a shot in the temple while resisting arrest. Domestic troubles were the cause of the killing. T. B. Whitney, Hotaling's father-in-law, was a veteran of the Civil War,

FRANCE ELECTS FAURE.

HER NEW PRESIDENT A FIRM REPUBLICAN.

Choice Made on the Second Ballot by a Vote of 430 to 361 for M. Brisson—The Monarchists and Socialists Create Great Commotion—Career of the New French Executive.

M. Francois Felix Faure, Minister of Marine in the present Cabinet, was elected on the second ballot at Versailles, France, to be President of the French Republic in succession to M. Casimir-Perier, who had resigned. M. Faure polled 430 votes to 361 votes polled by his nearest opponent, M. Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies. The Socialists protested violently when the result of the ballot was made known.

This is a victory for the Moderate Republicans. The result was brought about by Walkeck-Rousseau withdrawing in favor of Faure. Faure received 430 to Brisson 361.

Two ballots were taken, the first being as follows:

M. Henri Brisson, 338; M. Felix Faure, 244; M. Waldeck-Rousseau, 184.

The scattering vote on the first ballot included 6 for M. Meline, 4 for M. Dupuy, 2 for M. Cavaignac, 2 for M. Loubet and 1 for Henri Rochefort.

It was after this ballot that Waldeck-Rousseau announced his withdrawal, when the second ballot was taken, with the above results.

The open advocacy of the candidacy of M. Brisson by the Socialists hurt his chances considerably.

The National Assembly was called to order by M. Challomel-Lacour for the election of a President of the Republic at 1 o'clock.

Immediately after the joint body had assembled, M. Michelin, Socialist, asked the Chair if the National Assembly had been called for the purpose of revising the constitution.

M. de Baudry d'Asson protested against the question, and demanded that he be heard in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, but he was not allowed to do so.

When M. Toussaint, Socialist, deposited his vote in the urn he cried: "Long live the social revolution!" and when the name of M. Avez, Social Revolutionist, was called he refused to vote, but shouted from his seat: "Abstention means dissolution. Down with the Presidency!"

When M. de Baudry d'Asson voted he shouted: "Long live Catholic France! Long live the King!"

The announcement of the second ballot was made amid a terrible din. The Brissonites were so busy groaning, cheering and reproaching their neighbors that they paid no attention to M. Challemel-Lacour when he rose to read the figures.

The President's voice was quite inaudible, and his hands trembled violently. It was five minutes after he spoke before all members of the Assembly knew the result. The figures generally known were then only approximate—Faure, 430, and Brisson, 361—but they sufficed to show that Felix Faure was the new President of France.

The scene was absolutely devoid of solemnity or even dignity. The Brissonites, who had not once ceased howling, were joined by other malcontents, and the windows were fairly shaken by the indescribable tumult. The Radicals mounted chairs and benches, shouting:

"Down with this President, elected by the Right!"

The Socialists ran up and down the aisles, howling:

"Down with the thieves!"

"Down with the Congo adventurers!"

"Down with the Panama scoundrels!"

Occasionally when the din subsided for a moment the Socialists would yell in an earsplitting chorus:

"Hurrah for the Socialistic republic!"

"Hurrah for the social revolution!"

Baudry d'Asson, the Orleanist, had got a conspicuous place near Challemel-Lacour, and, with purple face and waving arms, proclaimed a hundred times that the Presidency was useless and the republic must end. He eventually mounted the rostrum, but only to be met there by the Socialists, Baudin, Viviani, Michelin and Toussaint, who, in defiance of him and the President of the Assembly, protested against the exclusion of Gerault-Richard and Mirman.

While the voting was in progress the friends of M. Felix Faure were actively canvassing for votes, and with apparent success, until a rumor was started that he was a Protestant. This, for a time, had a bad effect upon his candidacy; but a deputation instantly approached M. Faure and questioned him upon his religious persuasion. M. Faure, who was greatly excited, said, in reply to a question: "No; I am a Catholic." This reassured his supporters.

The crowd outside was in strange contrast to the Assembly. It was neither excited nor enthusiastic. It waited without eagerness for the coming of the new President.

The investure of the new President with his official powers took place in the library of the Versailles Palace. It consisted merely in M. Challemel-Lacour's reading to him the minutes of the Assembly.

M. Faure was met at the St. Lazare station by General Mercier, Minister of War, and M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was accompanied by them to the Elysee in Paris. The palace was brilliantly lighted, and ushers in gala livery stood at the doors. M. Casimir-Perier welcomed and congratulated his successor. Premier Dupuy then presented the resignation of the Cabinet. M. Faure returned to the Ministry of Marine for the night. His youngest daughter, Lucie, met him at the door of his apartments, and threw her arms round his neck, kissing him and crying repeatedly, "I am so happy, papa!"

The crowd outside the Ministry cheered with considerable fervor and M. Faure was persuaded by friends to show himself on the balcony. He was received with genuine enthusiasm.

M. Faure has a tall, imposing figure, whose lines show the training he got in early life as a mechanic. Although a millionaire shipowner, he has simple tastes. His election is a blow to the protectionist party. The substitution of reciprocity treaties for the Meline tariff is only a question of time. M. Meline's newspaper organ, La Republique Francaise, admitted that Faure's election would mean the same as a tariff reform. The result of the election is received enthusiastically in Lyons.

When the report of the scene in the Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of the reading of the President's message of resignation reached the Palace of the Elysee, M. Casimir-Perier broke down and cried bitterly. His physican says he will need several months of absolute rest before he will be the same man he was when he was elected President last June.

Life of Faure.

Felix Francois Faure, just elected as the sixth President of the Third French Republic, was born at Paris, January 31, 1841. His election is for a term of seven years.

The new President of this sister republic once worked in a tan yard. He is very phlegmatic, and certainly will not resign unless forced to. But he has many bad quarters of hour before him, the first of which will be the selection of a Premier to succeed M. Dupuy.

Though born in Paris, he was long a ship owner and merchant in Havre, where he was one of the most active members of the Chamber of Commerce, of which body he became the President.

During the Franco-Prussian war he was a chief of battalion of the Garde Mobile, and led from Havre to Paris a body of volunteers who assisted materially in putting down the Commune. In recognition of his efficient military services at that critical time he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor May 31, 1871.

He entered political life fourteen years ago, being then elected a Deputy to represent the Third District of Havre in April, 1881. He was the Republican candidate, and defeated his Monarchist opponent (Le Vaillant du Douet) by a majority of 201, in a total vote of 11,551. Since that time he has been continuously a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and, what is more, has been a steadfast Republican.

In the autumn of 1881 he was appointed Under Secretary in the then new Ministry of Colonies and Commerce, Gambetta being Premier. He held the same post in the Ministries of Ferry, Brisson and Tirard. In the Dupuy Cabinet, organized in May, 1884, he was Minister of Marine, succeeding Admiral Lefevre. He held that portfolio when M. Casimir-Perier became Premier, and kept it when M. Dupuy resumed the Premiership, being a member of the Cabinet when the present political crisis began.

M. Faure has achieved a high reputation at home as an authority on economic, marine and railway questions. He was one of the chiefs of the political group known as Republican Union, and frequently spoke in the Chamber on those topics. His work on the "Budgets of Finance and the Principal Countries of Europe Since 1888" received the commendation of the French Academy, and is recognized in Europe as a standard publication.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

3 MILK AND CREAM.

The platform surplus sold during the past week at an average of $1.65 per can of 40 quarts. The total daily supply has been 19,493 cans of milk, 178 cans of condensed milk and 323 cans of cream.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	—
Western, extras	—	@	25
Western, firsts	22	@	24
Western, thirds to seconds	16	@	21
State—Extra	—	@	20
Firsts	—	@	18
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	13
Western Dairy	10	@	16
Factory, firkins	10	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10¼	@	10¾
State Factory—Part skims, choice	—	@	—
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	9
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	23	@	23½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	24
Western—Prime to choice	20	@	22
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 20	@	2 22½
Medium, 1894, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 75
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 90	@	1 95
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 35	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 95	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 85
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Grape Fruit	1 00	@	6 00
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	2 50	@	4 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	11 00	@	14 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	3 00	@	3 75
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Baldwin	2 00	@	3 00
Common qualities	1 25	@	1 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	10	@	16
Concord	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	11
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	11
Good to prime	8½	@	10
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 62
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	6	@	11
Chickens, Phila, broilers	12	@	17
Western	8	@	9
Jersey, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, spring, L. I. & East ₱ lb	12	@	14
Geese, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 75	@	3 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Long Island	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	5 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	60
White	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	50
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Green peas	—	@	—
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	6 00
String beans, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Spinach	1 50	@	2 00
Lettuce	5 00	@	8 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 00	@	3 30
Spring Patents	3 65	@	3 95
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	61
May	—	@	62½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	51¼
Oats—No. 2 White	37¼	@	37½
Track White	—	@	—
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	64	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 40
Clover	9 00	@	9 75
Lard—City Steam	6½	@	6⅝
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 25
Dressed	5	@	7

M'MILLAN RE-ELECTED.

He Succeeds Himself as Senator From Michigan.

United States Senator McMillan was re-elected by the Michigan Legislature in joint session at Lansing, receiving a unanimous vote. Julius C. Burrows received all the

JAMES M'MILLAN.

votes for short term Senator except that of Donovan, of Bay.

James McMillan was born in Hamilton, Canada, May 12, 1838, and removed to Detroit in 1855 and went into trade. In 1863 he began manufacturing railroad cars and now has one of the largest works in Detroit. In 1876 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee and on the death of Zachariah Chandler was made Chairman. He was re-elected in 1886, 1890 and 1892 and still holds the position. He was a Republican Presidential elector in 1884 and was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Thomas Wetherell Palmer, taking his seat March 4, 1889.

WOLCOTT RETURNED.

Re-elected United States Senator From Colorado.

The Colorado House and Senate met in joint legislative session at Denver and re-elected Edward O. Wolcott to the United States Senate. Late Pence, the nominee of

EDWARD O. WOLCOTT.

the Populist party, received a complimentary vote from the members of that party in the Assembly. Charles S. Thomas also received a complimentary vote. The vote was as follows: Wolcott, 57; Pence, 39; Thomas, 3.

IMMENSE FORGERIES.

Quigley Cashed Worthless Bonds in New York City.

Edwin O. Quigley, senior member of Quigley & Tuttle, a bond brokerage firm, with offices at No. 6 Wall street, New York City, was arrested for forgery in having secured $144,000 from the Mercantile National Bank, Broadway and Day street, by means of counterfeit bonds.

He confessed the entire transaction, and within an hour after he was arrested he was indicted by the Grand Jury, arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, where he pleaded guilty, and was remanded by Recorder Goff for sentence. Then he was locked up in the Tombs.

The magnitude of Quigley's operations, the boldness with which they were carried on, the novel method employed and his own confession that he was driven to fraud by heavy losses in Wall street, all led to the belief that the transactions discovered were but part of a gigantic scheme of which many banks in New York and in New England were to be the victims. It may be that he outclassed Seely. It was said that banks in Newark, N. J., and New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., had been victimized.

Broker Quigley's plan may be briefly stated. His firm was one which stood high in the estimation of the street, and was a favored customer of the Mercantile National Bank. Quigley, acting for his firm, presented at the bank city and municipal bonds aggregating $160,000, and purporting to have been issued by the cities of Cleveland, Ohio, and Harrisburg, Penn. On these he secured $144,000. Not one of the bonds was genuine. The bank attached all of the forger's property, and its President said that its loss would be slight in proportion to the amount involved.

MINERS PERISH.

Drowned in Suddenly Flooded English Colliery Workings.

An accident occurred at the Biglake colliery at Audley, North Staffordshire, England, by which, it was thought, at least twenty persons lost their lives. Two hundred and thirty men and boys were at work in the colliery, when there was a sudden inrush of water from the old workings. About seventy men reached the shaft and were speedily hoisted out of danger. The pumps were promptly put to work, and rescuing parties descended into the mine.

By 5 o'clock 150 of the men and boys had been rescued. Of the eighty who were then below it was thought that twenty were in the lower workings when the mine was flooded, and that they had been drowned.

It is said that ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster is to receive a fee of one hundred thousand dollars for acting as adviser to the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries at Tokio.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

In my letter of last week I had not the space to speak of the inaugural address of our new Governor. During the campaign it was freely charged by the opposition that the Republican nominee discussed only national topics in his address to the exclusion of state issues. Had the statement been true, the fact would have served to show the breadth of the man's mind, and, moreover, at that time the people were more desirous of hearing discussions bearing on political distinctions than those relating to local affairs. In the inaugural address the Governor delivered himself clearly, forcibly and intelligently on matters not only of general interest butalso of local interest. I think his remarks on capital and labor should be reproduced in every paper in the state. To attempt to outine them here would be to detract from their force. I hope the ITEM either in this or a future issue will give its readers the benefit of them.

On the public school question the Governor takes advanced ground which seems to indicate that the bill before the legislature providing for the establishment of township high schools may become a law. His remarks on this subject close with the following expression:

"A large percentage of the patrons of our public schools go from the school house into the business of earning a livelihood. The province of free school is and should be to assist them in preparing for whatever lawful employment inclination or necessity may bring to them. There is large demand for education of this kind and our present school system can readily be expanded to still greater usefulness in this direction. I hope the time is not distant when our great State, from the abundance of her wealth, will provide, through her school system, the opportunity to every boy and girl within her borders to obtain a thorough preparation for any calling or profession as free from cost in the higher branches as the rudiments of an education may now be obtained in our township schools. When we take into consideration the higher institutions of learning that now depend largely on the State for support and developement, the additional cost of such educational expansion would not be a serious impediment".

From the Governor's remarks on the public road question I am of the opinion that no road bill having so wide a scope as that proposed by Arthur Kirk at the last session of the legislature or the one introduced at this session by Senator Flinn will be enacted. He says:

"After a somewhat painstaking study of the subject, I am inclined to suggest that, recognizing the right of local government, where the people of township or county desire better roads, the State should under well guarded legislative restrictions come to their assistance by paying a share of the proper cost, providing the quality and character of the road satisfy established and just requiements."

A closer supervision of Building and Loan associations is recommended. He also says: "The farming industry in Pennsylvania is by far the largest single interest, and in every adjustment of legislation should receive the first consideration."

One subject which should have received the attention of the Executive on this occasion is that of hte liquor traffic I hope I am not a crank,in the general acceptation of the term, but this great overshadowing curse of our commonwealth and of the nation ought to be checked in its career. Were it not for the liquor business I venture the opinion that though strikes might occur no riots would accompany them. Want and destitatuion would give place to peace and luxury in many homes and "hard times" would be practically unknown. Not all sections of this great state entertain these views but something should be done to give those counties in which the prohibition sentiment predominates just what they desire.

Huntingdon county, for instance, at every opportunity votes "no license"and yet you have licensed houses. Why? Because the courts disregard the wishes of the people. The responsibility cannot be shifted. Your courts have repeatedly declared that *general* remonstrance will have no weight. If the people's will is sovereign why shouldn't the will of the majority have as much weight in this matter as in the selection of officers? It doesn't though and in the absence of a better specific I should be greatly pleased to see the re-enactment of the Local Option law. Your county is burdened with debt; two full weeks at each session of your court is necessary to clear the calendar, and the holding of court costs money. When your county was a no-license county all the criminal business was transacted in two day sessions. Why don't your tax payers get their eyes open?

Talking about debt brings to mind another matter. The state debt of Pennsylvania is almost wiped out and before another Legislature convenes it will be entirely liquidated. When it is considered that the state pays five and one-half millions annually to the public school fund it seems marvellous that the commonwealth should be so nearly free from debt. So much for wise revenue laws. Wouldn't it be nice if the national affairs were managed in the same judicious manner. The question arises, when the state is free from debt to what purpose shall the revenues be applied? You people of Huntingdon county will probably answer, to paying the bridge losses of the flood of 1889. A good idea, but our late executive claims that would be unconstitutional; other learned men think differently. Until some such action is taken Huntingdon county will not be free from debt. Talk of a new capital is in the air. The new department building so far surpasses the old building as to make the latter look shabby. The House was renovated and reconstructed last summer and is now a fine parliamentary hall but the acoustic properties are miserable and the reconstruction proves a failure. There is no reason why Pennsylvania, the Keystone state, should not have a capital building unsurpassed by that of any state in the Union. Ten millions is the amount whispered about that is to be expended on the new structure. It strikes your correspondent, who is favorable to a new capital, that the present structure should suffice until a more prosperous era should set in. That era will open when the Gorman-Wilson-hybrid-tariff bill is repealed and a national administration pledged to the protection of American industries and American laborers is installed in the White House at Washington.

One would think from the rush of bills iutroduced each Monday evening that the members of both branches spend their Sundays in the preparation of these measures. Duriug the ninety-five minutes the House was in session Mondoy night the members fell over each other in their anxiety to get their bills read.

CALVIN.

J. C. Pheasant has purchased the Oakman farm from Henry Quarry.

Miss Emma Glasgow and sister Elva, spent Saturbay night with their parents.

Miss Nora Stine, of Cassville, visited friends in Calvin over Saturday and Sunday.

A. M. Dell and family visited at their father's home in Smith valley over Sunday.

Miss Stella Corbin and Miss Nettie Wright, of Cherrry Grove, visited Calvin over Sunday.

John Steele and wife, of Huntingdon, were visitors at the home of B. F. Mierleys over Sabbath.

The brass band at this place have admitted four new members and employed an instructor.

The school directors of Cass township have made arrangements to start the Locust Grove school.

Revival services in the M. E. church are being continued. Four souls have professed faith in Christ.

Miss Nora Roland, Miss Laura Pheasant and Geo W. Pheasant are spending a few days at Saxton, Bedford county.

Edward and Lincoln Bamgardner have rented the house now owned by Daniel Mansbarger and will move April first.

Milton Wright,Calvin's popular school teacher, treated his scholars to a sledding bee last week. They took in the village of Cassville and also visited Cherry Grove school in Cass township. Every one seemed to enjoy it to the very uttermost. Young America, when let loose on such occasions, do not fail to use their voices and lungs.

The meeting in the M. E. church still continues with great success.

C. W. Smith has moved his steam saw mill to C. W. Steel's farm.

Miss Nora Stine, of Cassville, visited friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Emma Mierley is visiting her cousin, Miss Ettie Swope, of Colfax.

B. F. Mierley has purchased a Cooley creamer and is doing fine work.

Wm. Taylor and sister Clara, of Latta Grove, visited friends at this place last week.

The following officers of W. C. No. 350, P. O. S. of A., were installed by district president J. E. Giffin, at their last regular meeting: Past Pres. J. W. Hoover; President G. W. David; Vice Pres., D. C. Roland; Master of forms, J. C. Pheasant; Conductor, W. A. Crotsley; Recording Sec., J. C Shaffer; Financial Sec., G. Wm. Pheasant; Treasurer Jacob Bumgardner; Assistant Sec., D. K. Coder; Guard, W. L. Wright; Inspector, E. S. Chilcott; Chaplain, S. N. Bumgardner.

WATERSTREET.

Harry Wertz was elected President of Y. P. S. of C. E.

M. C. Brode was the guest of E. P. Roe on Sabbath last.

P. K. Harnish has about recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Misses Henrietta and Alice Medaugh attended the local institute held at Barree on Saturday.

The series of meetings held in the Lutheran church by Rev. Traver closed on Saturday night.

Rev. Rupley, of the Reformed church, begins a series of meetings at the Keller church this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Homer visited Mr. Homer's sister Mrs. Rupert, who resides near Huntingdon.

Grace Tippery has been quite ill with scarlet rash. Miss Edith Wait has been housed up for a week with throat troubles, and Edward Croft with sprained wrists.

Through the efforts of Walter Waite a large class of pupils have been organized for the purpose of studying vocal music. They will meet in the class room of the Lutheran church.

The sledding is here and evry one seems to be making use of it and we might add that some one might, just hint to sbme of the drivers, that it is not gentlemanly for a driver to leave a foot traveler half of the road when meeting, especially if it be a lady. There are many it seems who do not know this.

Following is the report of Water Street school for the month ending Jan. 11:

L. R. Smith, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole attendance	20	30	50
Average "	19	27	46
Per cent. of "	97	94	96

The following pupils missed no time: Gertrude Young, Hennie Young, Anna Young, Bertha Black, May Hagerty, Grace Black, Nellie Keister, Vida Hagerty, Lucy Goodman, Grace Hagerty, Lillie Gussman, Albert Waite, David Goodman, Ross Goodman, Lem Goodman, Kirk Hagerty, Harry Gussman. Visitors 12.

Three Springs.

Fifteen teams from Path valley stopped Tuesday night at the Ashman house. They were returning from the Rocky Ridge coal mine, where they had been for coal.

John A. Stevens intends to go into the hotel business in the spring, in the stand owned by him and now occupied by J. B. Park. John will make a good landlord.

The Young Peoples debating society of this place, is attended with much interest. On last Tuesday night the house was full to over flowing. Young people from Whitseltown, Coles and Saltillo were present. The debating was heated and very interesting.

The following officers of W. C., No. 512, P. O. S. of A., of this place, were installed on last Friday night by District President J. E. Giffin, of Saltillo: Past President, C. B. Stevens; President, B. T. Bence; Vice President, M. L. Weight; Master of Forms, C. D. Weight; Treasurer, Daniel Swartz; Secretaries, John A. Stevens and Clay Park.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, coughs and colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters,the great remedy for liver, stomach and kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad. to tell you more of them. B.O'Connor & Sons

Everything Goes.

New Goods arriving almost every day. NO OLD STOCK. Our Grocery department is complete with good things,such as California canned

Apricots, Peaches,

Pears, Cherries, Raisins and Prunes, Eng. Currants, Oranges, Lemons. A fiine line of Glass and Queensware,

Drugs, Notions,

Etc. The people were not disappointed when we advertised as" headquarters" for Christmas Goods.

Trade with us,

You will find our prices right. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

-GREAT-

SACRIFICE SALE.

—o—

Commenced Monday, Dec. 3d.

—o—

The Store Room now occupied by us having been leased to other parties, we must CLOSE OUT the ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS,

$20,000 IN VALUE,

—Consisting of—

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods,
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Coats, Boots and Shoes,

Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, Groceries, Jewelry, Mirrors, Show Cases, Safe, Office Furniture, Scales, Fixtures, Horses, Mules, Delivery Wagon, and all the equipments of a first-class Store.

Now is the Time to Save Money!

☞GRAIN and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange cash prices. Call and see us.

S. E. HENRY,
B. F. ISENBERG.

Thos. S. Johnston, Agt,

Cor. 7th and Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

OPERA HOUSE
◁SHOE STORE,▷

LEADERS IN STYLES AND PRICES.

—Our object shall always be:—

To buy the *Latest Styles*
and *Best Goods*
for the *Least Money.*

The masses of the people are looking for cheap wear, as a means of making both ends meet. Yet QUALITY must be considered, or the meeting of both ends will be of short duration. We have solved THAT problem by combining GOOD QUALITY and LOW PRICE, with best styles thrown in, as we buy for cash. All money returned on goods not satisfactory.

D. S. LYNN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Penna.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,
FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

D. S. DRAKE,
—DEALER IN—

Telephones, Telegraph Outfits, Burglar Alarms, Electric Door Bells, Speaking Tubes, Medical Batteries and all other Electrical Appliances, Typewriters, Mimeographs and Supplies, Camera outfits, Whitley Exercisers, Dumb-Bells and other Athletic Goods, Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and a full line of Sundries.

ELECTRICAL WORK AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

HUNTINGDON, - - PENN'A.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 23, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—White aprons, 10c and 15c at Mrs. Evans'.

—Fancy yarns of plain gay colors at Mrs. Evans'.

—Up to the times—the Opera-House Shoe Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

—Cashmere and velvet hoods, 50c. Good felt hats, 35c, at Mrs. Evans'.

—A fine line of felt hats and latest style of felt bonnets very cheap at Mrs. Evans'.

—A lot of stamped goods selling cheap. Tidies and splashers very cheap, at Mrs. Evans'.

—James S. Gillam, Tyrone's wholesale grocer, was transacting business in Mapleton on Mond ay.

—W. G. Taylor and sister, of Cass township, spent Sunday with Michael Walker's family at Huntingdon.

—Hard Coal at Mapleton—three sizes—Pea, Nut and Stove.

H. H. SWOPE.

—To close out the balance of my stock of underwear for ladies and children I will sell them very cheap. MRS. EVANS.

—We were favored with a pleasant and profitable call yesterday from our friend J. C. Curfman, of Cass township.

—The opera-house shoe, store Huntingdon, Pa., has already won quite a reputation for fair dealing, low price and good quality.

—State quarantine regulations have been enforced at Huntingdon Furnace on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever at that place.

—Thirty-five inmates were received at the Reformatory during the month of December. The present number in the institution is 559.

—The families of B. F. and John W. Baker left on sea shore express this morning for Fulton county to attend a reunion of the Baker family.

—Miss Fannie Green, of Hare's Valley, who had been visiting her brother at Huntingdon paid us a pleasant call yesterday on her way home.

—The Huntingdon gas works were wrecked yesterday morning by the explosion of one of the generators. Loss, $12,000. The company will rebuild.

—James O. Heaton, one of Cassville's popular merchants, was in town on Monday on his way to Huntingdon. While here we were favored with a call from him.

—Only eight days remain in which to file nominations for the spring election. Committeemen of each party in each district should see that nominations are made at once.

—T. M. Wood, one of the engineers at the Jackstown water station, left a fireman's hook fall on the great toe of his right foot last Saturday morning, mashing that member.

—Mrs. Margaret Penrose, of Birmingham, who about two weeks ago was removed from the Altoona hospital to the Shirleysburg alms house died at the latter place last Wednesday night.

—Mrs. Mollie Locke, of Cole's Summit, on her way to Altoona, stopped a few days of the past week to visit the family of George Godard. She will return to Mapleton next Saturday.

—Nicholas Miller, who has been spending the past few months with his son and daugter at Tyrone, has been quite ill during the past two weeks. Our latest information is to the effect that he is slowly improving.

—Bicycle riders will be interested in learning that there is talk of supplanting the popular rubber pneumatic tire with one made of paper. The reason given is that the latter is much less expensive than the rubber ones.

—Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the *Gazette*, Middletown, N.J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend it to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—Spring term opens May 6. The object of this school is to furnish instructions to all who take advantage for the least expenditure of money. It not only endeavors to inculcate the mere rudiments of music to both sexes, but will be found equally advantageous to students in every stage of proficiency. For catalogue, address, HENRY B. MOYER,
Freeburg, Pa. Director.

—The school directors of Cass township will receive bids for the building of a brick school house at Locust Grove, up to 2 o'clock P. M., February 19, 1895. Plans and specifications may be seen with the secretary.

R. P. SMITH, Sec'y., Cassville, Pa.

—Charles M. Stever, who for the past seven weeks has been under treatment for stomach troubles at the Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan, returned to Mapleton last Friday evening much improved in health. His many friends greeted him cordially.

—There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzzard, of West Monterey, Clarion Co., Pa., says, "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain s Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by J. G. Gilam.

—District president J. E. Giffin, Prof. C. N. Rosenbery, W. E. Faulkender, D. E. McClain, and Meade Ramsey, members of the Saltillo Camp, P. O. S. of A., paid a traternal visit to the Camp at this place Tuesday night of last week. Mrs. McClain accompanied her husband on the trip and while here was the guest of G. D. Wood and wife.

—Thursday evening of last week A. T. Coder and family and T. M. Wood and family went to the home of R. P. Smith in Cass township, partly for a sled ride, but more especially to partake of the liberal hospitality for which Mr. Smith's family is noted. An elegant supper was partaken of to the satisfaction of the visitors. They arrived home about midnight much pleased with their trip.

—The series of meettngs in the Presbyterian church which had been in progress for over two weeks, closed on Monday evening and resulted in a large number of additions to the church. The meetings in the U. B. and M. E. churches continue. The attentdance is good and much interest is manifested. At the U. B. church there have been several conversions and the altar is filled with penitents. May the good work continue.

—James T. Marlin, of Curwensville, who is visiting among friens and former neighbors in Mapleton, was stopping last Friday night with the family of William Brininger. Saturday morning he started for the head of the cellar stair way to get water to wash. Being seventy-two years of age and very nervous he stepped off the landing and fell to the foot of the steps. When Mrs. Brininger reached him he was unconscious but no bones were broken. Kind hands are ministering to his wants and he will recover from the bruises received.

—About ten o'clock on Tusday night fire broke out in the hardware store of B. F. Fink, of Orbisonia, and before it could be subdued it was entirely destroyed, including the contents, entailing a loss of about $2400, on which there was an insurance of $1800. Mrs. Catharine Book's adjoining dwelling house, occupied by Dr. Stewart, was also destroyed, but the furniture was saved. The loss to Mrs. Book is about $1000, covered by insurance. The store room of John M. Starr was somewhat damaged, but was saved by the exertions of the fireman. The origin of the fire was in Mr. Fink's store room, and it is supposed was caused by an over-heated stove.—*Globe.*

—The nineteenth annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture and General Farmers' Institute will be held in the Supreme Court room at Harrisburg on Wednesday and Thursday, January 23d and 24th. A very full program has been arranged by the Secretary of the Board, Thomas J. Edge, covering the most important topics relating to general agriculture. The meeting promises to be of unusual interest, as the important questions of the suppression of tuberculosis in cattle and the inspection of dairy herds as well as the new Forestry bill will be discussed. The present will be a good time to attend the meeting of the Board, inasmuch as the Legislature will also be in session and visitors can visit that body also.

The Coming Election.

Nominations for offices to be filled at the spring elections must be filed with the county commissioners eighteen days before the election. The election occurs Tuesday, February 19th, hence the last day for filing nomination papers will be Friday, February 1st. The election laws of the state leave the matter of nominations entirely to the will of the people. The people are always slow to act in any community without a leader. Such being the case, and in order that the preliminaries for the proper conduct of the election be observed, the ITEM suggests to the committeemen of each party in each district that they at once proceed to arrange for the primaries.

In most districts in this county party lines are not drawn in the spring elections and we do not favor the drawing of such lines. Nevertheless, to prevent confusion in the preparation of tickets, nominations should be designated as Republican or Democratic. It is not necessary that all nominees on the Republican ticket, for instance, be of that political faith, nor that all Democratic nominees be Democrats. The object should be to get the best men of the community, regardless of political affiliations, in the local offices. However, the Republican nominating conventions should be held under the supervision of the Republican committeemen and the Democratic primaries, under the supervision of the Democratic committeemen.

Chairman Butz, of the Republican county committee suggests further, that in making nominations the following order be adopted, so that there will be no confusion, and a uniform practice will prevail over the entire county:

Burgess,
Judge of Election,
Inspector of Election,
Assessor,
Assistant Assessor,
Justice of the Peace,
Constable,
School Directors,
Tax Collector,
Supervisor,
Town Councilmen,
Auditor,
High Constable,

Of course it may not be necessary to elect all these officers in each district this year, but it may be well, nevertheless, to observe the order, as it will result in less confusion, and make the tickets over the county as nearly uniform as it is possible to get them.

Republicans must remember, and so must those of other political parties, that candidates cannot have their names printed on the tickets under a party appellation unless a caucus or convention has been held, and the nominations certified to the County Commissioners at least eighteen days before the election.

Immediately after the nominations have been made the chairman and secretary should execute the certificate before a justice of the peace or notary public, and send it to the commissioners without the least delay.

Almost a Fatality.

Monday morning William Wharton, a young man employed at the sand works of Phillips Glass company, left a box of dynamite caps fall into the fire used for thawing dynamite. He attempted to take them out and some of his fellow workmen admonished him to go away from them. They exploded and his entire body was lacerated with pieces of the metallic caps. There are fully three hundred cuts on his body, the most serious of which are about his right eye and on his right wrist. He will be disfigured and perhaps crippled for life and it is probable that he will lose the sight of his right eye. His escape from an instant and horrible death seems marvellous.

"Pennsylvanin Limited" Connection for St. Louis.

In order to accommodate the growing travel between the east and the west and southwest via St. Louis, the Pennsylvania railroad will, beginning Sunday, January 20, establish through sleeping car service on the Pennsylvania limited between New York and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 3 P. M., and leaving that point at 1 P. M.

The time of this train, being the fastest in effect between the east and St. Louis in both directions, the convenient hours of departure and arrival, and the superior accommodation afforded by the Pennsylvania limited, will no doubt prove highly acceptable to the traveling public.

Notice to Republican Voters.

The Republicans of Mapleton Borough are hereby notified that the primaries for nominating a borough ticket will be held at the Lockup Friday evening, January 25, 1895, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance of the Republican voters is desired. JOHN K. GILLAM,
Committeeman.

Local Institute Proceedings.

The third local institute of Union township was held at Lone Star on Saturday last. The meeting was opened by devotional exercises and singing, after which an organization was effected. J. H. Tate was chosen chairman, J. G. Corbin vice chairman, and J. G. Dell secretary.

The first topic, "Local Institutes; Their Uses," was opened by R. A. Ramsey, who made an earnest plea for better attendance at these district institutes. The topic was further discussed by J. G. Corbin, T. W. Smith, S. L. Glasgow, S. A. Anderson, J. G. Dell and others. Mr. Glasgow highly complimented the teacher, Mr. Tate, for having his house so nicely decorated.

The afternoon session began at 1.45. M. B. Wright opened the subject, "Moral Training." The topic was further discussed by W. F. Stitt. We all felt that much moral training is being done but not enough. The discussion was continued by G. W. Wright and J. G. Corbin.

A pleasant feature of the institute was a number of recitations which were rendered by Lloyd Weaver, Don Wright, Kate Swanner; and singing by the Lone Star school.

S. L. Glasgow gave a very interesting talk on "Music in the Schools." T. W. Smith, R. A. Ramsey, J. G. Corbin and J. H. Tate continued this discussion.

The subject, "Should the Schools Qualify the Pupil to Compete with Every Department in Practical Life?" was opened and very ably discussed by S. A. Anderson. He gave some very good illustrations and drew many vivid pictures showing what the school can do and has done. The discussion was continued by J. W. Wright, S. L. Glasgow, Mrs. T. J. Wright and others.

The writer has never witnessed an audience become more interested in a subject than was the audience while this last subject was being discussed. We have attended several institutes this season but the attendance in the afternoon session at this surpasses any we yet attended, the house being filled to its uttermost capacity. After the adoption of a resolution of thanks the institute adjourned to meet at Pine Grove, Feb. 16th. An educational meeting will be held on Friday evening, 15th. Following is the program for the next meeting:

"How to Make History Interesting," J. H. Tate, W. F. Stitt, E. G. Rex.
"Patriotism in the Public Schools," S.L. Glasgow, M. B. Wright, B. P. Steele.
"School Visitors." Scott Wible, R. A. Ramsey.
"Arithmetic," W. T. Smith, G. W. Wright.
"Application to Study," J. G. Dell.
"Literature," I. N. Swope.

Supts. Rudy, Benson and others will be pressent.

A local institute was held at Mill Creek on Saturday, Jan. 11. E. U. Hamilton was chosen chairman and Miss Charlotte Spiese, secretary. The question, "What are we here for?" answered by Mr. Hamilton. First, to have an institute; to receive the benefit of each other's experience; to rub our heads together; to get enthusiasm and sympathy. Supt. Rudy and Prof. Lehman, L. R. Smith and J. G. Corbin spoke on the same subject. Mr. Howe said we ought to go with the intention of saying something.

"A Real Teacher," was taken up by Prof. Benson. Bruce Myers next spoke on the topic of Hygiene, moral and physical.

The afternoon session was opened by singing America. "Home and School Discipline" was taken up by J. H. Tate. Home discipline is a primary matter, school discipline a secondary matter. They should go hand in hand; conflict is fatal. Mr. Kyper, J. G. Dell and L. R Smith spoke on the same subject.

"What kind of History and how much?" was discussed by L. R. Smith and Mr. Corbin.

"Physiology, moral and physical," was again taken up by H. B. Landis. "The art of questioning," was taken up by J. B. Boring. "Our outlook," was opened by Mr. McGowan, who took an optimistic view. The schools are educating your boys and girls to be good citizens. Mr. Corbin considered the effect of the common school upon the destiny of our nation. Mr. Zerby continued the discussion.

A vote of thanks was extended to the trustees of the Baptist church for use of the same, and to all who helped to make the institute a success, not forgetting the kind entertainment by the people of Mill Creek.

About twenty teachers were present, and enthusiasm characterized the institue.

Sale Register.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2, E. O. and S. B. Hooper, heirs of Mary Hooper, dec'd., will offer at public sale on the premises in Mapleton, one cook stove and fixtures, parlor stove, stands, tables, chairs, beds, sink, sewing machine, carpet, cupboard, bureau, tubs, clocks, guns, canned fruit, kettles, fanning mill, etc. Sale o commence at 1 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, Mrs. Charity Shoop and J. Simpson Shoop, adm'rs. of John Shoop, dec'd., will offer on the premises in Hare's valley, 1 horse, 1 mule, 9 head of cattle, 2-horse wagon, spring wagons, buggy, sleigh, sled, hay rake, 3 plows, cultivator, threshing machine, fanning mill, hay, wheat, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, carpenters' tools, stove, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

Marvelous Results.

From a etter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with neumonia succeeding all grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing wound last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she coud not survive them. A friend recommended Dr King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons', Mapleton and Mill Creek.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and clean and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

BROOKLYN'S BIG TIE-UP.

GOVERNOR MORTON ORDERED OUT THE MILITIA.

Continuation of Struggle on the Part of the Trolley Employes for Increased Pay, Shorter Hours and a New Adjustment of the Trip System—Brooklyn a Military Camp.

The first savage encounter in the big Brooklyn trolley tie-up between the soldiers and the mob occurred about 8.30 on the night of the sixth day of the trouble at the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad and the Brooklyn, Queens and Suburban Railroads in East New York. During the evening small mobs gathered in a dozen places in the neighborhood, and charge after charge had to be made to scatter them. In the charges numerous persons were hurt, and it was reported that one man had his head fractured and was fatally injured.

The morning of the sixth day found the Second Brigade of the National Guard in the field. The soldiers were detailed to guard the terminals of the various lines under operation and to points where riotous mobs had previously congregated. This left the entire police force of 1250 men to look after the non-union employes of the road and to patrol the streets.

The railroad companies said they would have all their lines running within forty-eight hours after protection was thus given them. They failed to make good their promises, for the railroad companies, with all the protection they asked for afforded them, succeeded in opening only five more of their forty-one tied-up lines, and these they ran under great difficulties for only a few hours.

Riot culminated in bloodshed shortly before 12 o'clock midnight, in East New York, where three companies of the Thirteenth Regiment, under Major Cochran, charged on an angry mob furiously and bayoneted several men.

The known wounded were: James Tighe, pedler, twenty-eight years old; bayonet wound in groin. Wilkins Eugene, twenty-eight years old, ex-prize fighter, living in New Lots; bayonet wound in groin; probably mortal.

The mob had been growing in size all the evening and toward midnight developed a threatening attitude. The strikers had been drinking freely. They were strengthened by Anarchists and other unruly characters who haunt the neighborhood habitually.

Major Eddy had been on duty at the Brooklyn City Railroad depot there, with two companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and was about to be relieved by Major Cochran. As his detachment prepared to leave, the strikers grew suddenly violent and threw stones.

Major Eddy called upon Major Cochran for assistance, and Cochran immediately ordered his three companies to arms. At this, the mob charged, and a shower of stones and bricks fell among the soldiers, injuring some severely. The situation was critical, and Major Cochran ordered a charge.

The boys of the Thirteenth, bruised and angered by the assault, lowered their bayonets and made a vigorous charge into the very middle of the crowd. A hot fight followed. Clubs were brought into play, and, with loud yells, the rioters slung stones into the faces of the soldiers. Then they closed.

There was no shrinking on the part of the militia. Facing a shower of stones and bricks, these citizen soldiers gave the mob the cold steel. The soldiers punched their bayonets into the bodies of the rioters without compunction, and after a brief, wild struggle, made noisy with yells and curses and shrieks of pain, they drove the mob back.

It was all over in a few moments. The rioters saw that they were dealing not with boys, but with determined soldiers of might and courage. They turned and ran in all directions, hurling a few stones by way of parting. But they did not all go. Four or five men were left struggling and groaning on the ground.

As soon as the crowd was completely driven off and the street cleared, Major Cochran brought his command back and the wounded were cared for. Ambulances were sent for, and several were found sufficiently seriously hurt to be taken to St. John's Hospital. One of these men, who had a severe bayonet thrust through the groin, would, it was said at the hospital, probably die.

The losses were not alone with the rioters. Private Malcomb W. Wood, of the Thirteenth Regiment, was picked up from the ground senseless with a badly shattered head. He was taken also to the hospital, and it was learned later that his skull was fractured and his condition very critical. He had been struck by a brick.

Nearly every man in the three companies, however, had suffered more or less. Nearly all were struck by rocks and bricks.

To the police was left the duty of protecting the various lines and the city generally. The strikers met this move by merely transferring hostilities to points a few blocks from the immediate neighborhood of the depot. Many were their assaults upon passing cars and the riots of great and small degree in which they engaged the police without interference from the militia. They also developed for the first time a disposition to cut wires, and in this way successfully crippled several lines.

The utter failure of the companies to successfully operate their lines, even with the assistance of all the protection they had demanded and secured, tended to anger Mayor Schieren and the city authorities generally. It was considered not unlikely that the Mayor, in case of continued failure on the part of the companies, would take steps for the annulment of their charters.

The complete failure of the Brooklyn authorities to handle the big trolley strike even with the assistance of the Second Brigade of the State National Guard, culminated on the night following the bayonet charge in a call upon the State for further aid. Mayor Schieren, after consultation with civic and military authorities, telegraphed Governor Morton, who promptly ordered out the First Brigade.

As a consequence, all the troops of New York City, consisting of five regiments and two battalions of infantry, two batteries of artillery, one cavalry troop and the naval reserve, were ordered under arms by General Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade, and a portion of them were ordered to duty in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn thus took on the appearance of a military camp. The town bristled with bayonets, armed men went about her streets and from her loftiest battlements there waved blood red signals of war. The clank of swords was heard in once peaceful thoroughfares, and the morning hours were broken by the trumpet call and the sound of the shrill and martial fife.

The troops of Brooklyn and New York consist of the entire First and Second Brigades of the State. The Second Brigade, already on the scene of action, numbered 3100 men. The First Brigade numbers 4700 men. Thus 7800 troops were ordered for duty in the peaceful city of Brooklyn.

The Mayor of Brooklyn saw the leaders of the strikers and got from them a glad consent to arbitrate. Then he sent for the leaders of the trolley corporations. Led by Benjamin Norton, President of the Atlantic avenue line, they resisted the Mayor's appeal in a conference an hour and a half long. At the end of the conference the Mayor issued an abbreviated riot act, and telegraphed Governor Morton for more troops, as related. At this time it was estimated that the strike had cost the companies $155,750, strikers $44,450 and business houses between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ONE-THIRD of the females of France over fourteen years of age are farm laborers.

THE Pittsburg miners' convention adjourned without ordering a general strike.

THE clothing industry in London gives employment to 76,945 men and 141,823 women.

IT is reported that the officers of the railroad labor organizations can get no passes this year.

BERLIN barbors 7524 tailors, 5600 shoemakers, 3260 carpenters, 1498 bakers and 2200 butchers.

THREE HUNDRED of the striking cloakmakers in New York City have been provided employment cleaning the streets.

THE general office of the International Furniture Workers' Union is about to be moved from Brooklyn to Baltimore.

SAMUEL GOMPERS has given it out that he will again be a candidate for President of the American Federation of Labor next year.

OWING to structural alterations the railway works at Crewe, England, have been temporarily closed down and 7000 men are idle.

A GENERAL strike occurred in Haverhill, the great Massachusetts shoe making centre. The strike is for the restoration of union wages.

DURING the last four years the number of Southern mills has increased from 250 to 400, and the capital invested from $61,000,000 to $97,000,000.

RETAIL merchants of the south and southwestern parts of Chicago have formed an association to reduce night service in their places of business.

WORKMEN in the Homestead (Penn.) steel works of the Carnegie Company have voted to reorganize their lodges in the Amalgamated Association.

JOHN BURNS, the English labor leader, paid a visit to the Government Printing Office, in Washington, and after an inspection declared it the best industrial and social institution he had seen in the United States.

KATE SHAFFERY, of Harrison, N. J., was awarded $1200 against the Clark Thread Works for the loss of two finger tips, caught in the machinery of the mills last March. She sued the company for $10,000.

THE Merrimac Cotton Mills, of Lowell, Mass., have decided to build a plant in the South. Two more large cotton manufacturing corporations in New England have decided to build plants in the South.

ABOUT 200 "boners" employed in the packing house of Armour, Swift, Morris & Libby, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, struck rather than accept a cut in wages amounting to about $8 per week.

BY the breaking of the billet shears in the bloom mill of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, Penn., 2000 men were thrown idle until the break could be repaired. The shears cut billets 8x8 in size, and is a very costly piece of machinery.

A CORRESPONDENT at Asheville, N. C., states that George Vanderbilt has paid the workmen around and about there $12,000 a month ever since his house has been in course of construction. Men have come from all parts of the State to get employment on the estate.

THE unemployed of Cincinnati, the better class, are taking steps to go to Tennessee or Georgia. They believe that they and their children can thrive there. Several meetings have been held and committees appointed. The railroads will make special rates, and even advance money. It is believed that within the next four months 200 families will leave Cincinnati and settle along the Queen and Crescent and Louisville and Nashville railroads in Southern Kentucky and Northern Tennessee.

CASHIER KILLS HIMSELF.

Isaac F. Abbott, of Dover, N. H., Was Short Eighty Thousand.

Isaac F. Abbott, the defaulting cashier of the Dover (N. H.) National Bank, shot and killed himself in his home just before the arrival of United States Marshal Campbell, who had a warrant for his arrest. His brother heard the shot and found him lying on the floor, with his face shattered and covered with blood. Life was extinct.

During the morning Abbott had confessed to a reporter. He said he might have tided over the examination of the bank at this time and covered up his stealings for another year, but the amount of his embezzlement was getting so large that discovery could not long be delayed, and he decided to "face the music." He declared that he had arranged the lock of the bank vault so that it could not be opened. He decided to call his children to him and inform them of his disgrace before they could learn it from the newspapers.

"I made up my mind to let them know what had happened," he said, "and then decided whether I should go to the State's prison or the cemetery."

Abbott had been cashier of the bank for twenty years and was one of the most prominent residents of the city. Examiner Dorr says the shortage will amount to more than $80,000. The bank has suspended.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Excess of Exports During 1894 of $152,294,824.

During the twelve months ended December, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $152,294,824, and the excess for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $109,592,002.

In December, 1894, the exports of gold exceeded the imports by $9,412,427, and during the twelve months ended December, 1894, the excess of exports over imports was $81,200,351. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the twelve months ended December, 1894, was $35,540,194.

The number of immigrants arrived in the United States during the twelve months ended December 31, 1894, was 248,983, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year, 488,776.

THE indications are that the Government exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., will not only be exceptionally fine, but will require much more floor space than was estimated.

FOR failure to produce vaccination certificates 2917 children have been dismissed from the public schools of Philadelphia.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Felix Francois Faure, Elected Ruler of France by the National Assembly at Versailles.

The New York Times publishes the accompanying excellent portrait of France's new President, and says that "M. Faure is a tall, imposing figure, whose lines reveal his training in early life as a mechanic. Although a millionaire ship owner, he has simple tastes." He is just fifty-four years old, and has been elected to serve a term of seven years.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

22D DAY.—The Urgent Deficiency bill was further discussed, the features of the debate being speeches by Messrs. Gorman and Hill.

23D DAY.—Messrs. Call and Allen spoke on the income tax feature of the Urgent Deficiency bill.——The President sent to the Senate the correspondence in the case of the Japanese students surrendered to China and beheaded as spies.

24TH DAY.—Mr. Aldrich secured the passage of a resolution calling on the President for information as to the negotiations with Germany relative to the tariff and retaliation.——After a debate covering a week the Senate voted down Mr. Hill's proposition to refer the legality of the income tax to the courts, five Senators joining with Mr. Hill in supporting the proposition. The Deficiency bill was then passed.

25TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman introduced a new financial bill.——The Pension and Army Appropriation bills were considered.

26TH DAY.—The Army Appropriation bill was passed.——The Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed.

27TH DAY.—The credentials of Senator-elect Thurston, of Nebraska, were presented.——The morning hour was consumed by a discussion of Hawaiian matters.

In the House.

27TH DAY.—Filibustering tactics again defeated the Grout oleomargarine bill, which was under consideration during the morning hour.——By special order from the Rules Committee the remainder of the day was consumed with business reported from the Judiciary Committee.

28TH DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed and a number of minor bills passed.

29TH DAY.—Major T. O. Fowles, Chief Clerk, called the House to order and read a communication from Senator Crisp, who is somewhat indisposed, appointing Representative A. M. Dockery, of Missouri, to conduct the duties of the chair.——In Committee of the Whole there was a lively discussion of the Currency bill. Mr. Bland and Mr. McRae made brief statements of their positions.——Mr. Cockrell then claimed the floor and proceeded to discuss the Indian bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Cockrell's remarks the committee arose and the House adjourned.

30TH DAY.—The time was occupied with consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

31ST DAY.—Mr. Blair introduced a bill for the expenditure of $250,000 to make the old frigate Constitution seaworthy again.——Mr. O'Neil introduced a bill to create a court of French spoliation claims; to consist of three persons.——Most of the session was devoted to consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

32D DAY.—Rev. Henry T. McEwen, of New York, acted as chaplain of the House.——The House disagreed to the Senate amendments of the Pension bill.——Mr. Cannon has been appointed a member of the Rules Committee of the House, and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ways and Means, to succeed Mr. Burrows, elected a Senator from Michigan.——Considerable asperity developed in the debate over the sending of a war ship to Hawaii.

LOST IN THE GALE.

Wrecks Attended by Fatalities on Stormy Coasts.

The schooner Justine foundered in Deception Bay, near Seattle, Wash., in a fierce gale. She and her entire crew, which was said to number fifteen men, went down.

The barge Seth Low, after being wrecked once on the Florida reefs, repaired and turned into a coal barge, and after drifting about in the ocean for days and being again rescued, is now a total wreck. Two of those who were on the barge when she went ashore off Fire Island, Long Island, were drowned.

The British steamer Howan has foundered in the Bay of Biscay. One of her boats, containing six men alive and two dead, has been picked up. The other boat, which was launched with seven men, including the first officer, has been lost.

The Italian bark Theresina, from Liverpool for Trieste, has been wrecked near Strangford, England. The captain and several of the crew were rescued; three others were drowned.

THE annual hunt for wolves on the great capital syndicate ranches in the Panhandle of Texas is about to begin. Men are employed at a good salary, furnished with hounds and also given a good bonus for each wolf scalp brought in.

SEWELL FOR SENATOR.

Nominated by New Jersey Republicans in Caucus.

A joint caucus of the Republican Senators and members of the House of the New Jersey Legislature after a two hours' session at Trenton placed General William J. Sewell in nomination for the United States Senate to succeed John R. McPherson. General Sewell's nomination was decided upon by a vote of fifty-six out of eighty. The nomination is equivalent to election. His opponent, Franklin Murphy received twenty-four votes.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

General Sewell was born in Ireland in 1835. He served through the Civil War, and while in command of a company at Chancellorsville he captured eight colors. He was wounded in the charge, and again at Gettysburg. His promotion through every grade of the army was rapid. After his second wound he was placed on Governor Parker's staff, and made provisional commander of the State troops. In 1877 he commanded the troops at Phillipsburg, and maintained order there while disorder reigned just across the river in Easton, Penn. He served in the State Senate for nine years, representing Camden County. In 1881 he was elected United States Senator. He was Chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the Republican Convention which nominated James G. Blaine for President. He is a close friend of President Harrison.

CASHIER KILLS HIMSELF.

Isaac F. Abbott, of Dover, N. H. Was Short Eighty Thousand.

Isaac F. Abbott, the defaulting cashier of the Dover (N. H.) National Bank, shot and killed himself in his home just before the arrival of United States Marshal Campbell, who had a warrant for his arrest. His brother heard the shot and found him lying on the floor, with his face shattered and covered with blood. Life was extinct.

During the morning Abbott had confessed to a reporter. He said he might have tided over the examination of the bank at this time and covered up his stealings for another year, but the amount of his embezzlement was getting so large that discovery could not long be delayed, and he decided to "face the music." He declared that he had arranged the lock of the bank vault so that it could not be opened. He decided to call his children to him and inform them of his disgrace before they could learn it from the newspapers.

"I made up my mind to let them know what had happened," he said, "and then decided whether I should go to the State's prison or the cemetery."

Abbott had been cashier of the bank for twenty years and was one of the most prominent residents of the city. Examiner Dorr says the shortage will amount to more than $80,000. The bank has suspended.

FOR some time the principal wool merchants of New York have been formulating plans whereby they hoped to make New York the wool market of the country. They will build an enormous wool warehouse.

Curious System of Numeration.

The Indians of Guiana have a curious system of numeration. They count by the hand and its four fingers. Thus when they reach five, instead of saying so, they call it a "hand." Six is therefore a "hand and first finger," seven a "hand and second finger." Ten is "two hands;" but twenty, instead of being "four hands," is "a man." Forty is "two men," and thus they go on by twenties. Forty-six is expressed as "two men, a hand and first finger."—New York Advertiser.

The total amount of deposits in the savings banks in the country in 1893 was $1,785,150,795.

All the Same.

"Many days you have lingered about my cabin door; hard times, hard times come again no more." All the same Merry Christmas and Happy New Year passed as though the land was flowing with milk and honey. Some bought one thing and some bought another, but one of the best investments for a small sum paid well. It was not for a Christmas bush, but thousands got it and thousands who had suffered long and wearily with rheumatism were made doubly happy in being cured by St. Jacobs Oil. It leaves no trace behind, and all the same, the harder times will come no more to them. The luxury of health is worth a fortune.

Eudoria is from the Greek, One Who Prospers in Her Way.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Cassandra is from the Greek and means a Reformer of Men.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

"An Ounce

of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Ripans Tabules do not weigh an ounce but they contain many pounds of good. One tabule gives relief. Try for yourself the next time you have a headache or bilious attack.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—JENNIE PINCKARD, Springfield, Ills., October 1, 1894.

HOW MY THROAT HURTS! Why don't you use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar? Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., 1$.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Scrofulous Taints

Lurk in the blood of almost every one. In many cases they are inherited. Scrofula appears in running sores, bunches, pimples and cancerous growths. Scrofula can be cured by purifying the blood with Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla. This great remedy has had wonderful success in curing this disease. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the sores and eruptions by removing the impurities in the blood.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs—It was the first and is the only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., New York.

HOTEL ARAGON

Atlanta, Georgia.

THE PALACE HOTEL OF THE SOUTH.

Every modern improvement known to science. Perfect cuisine and service. Most ... climate in UNITED STATES. SEND FOR ... and RATES.

The Brazilian Anaconda.

The late Mr. Bates, in his eleven years spent in the Brazilian forests, saw and heard more of the habits of the anaconda than most travelers, though, like other great serpents, the individuals of this species are so little common that their appearance in any one district is too infrequent to make a special study of their habits part of the day's work of a busy naturalist. Bates's first personal experience of the creature shows how impossible it is to avoid the pythom by the ordinary means of isolation sufficient to keep other dangerous creatures at a distance. He was at anchor, in a large boat, in deep water, in the port of Antonio Malagueita.

An anaconda swam out to the boat, lifted its head from the water, broke in the side of a fowlhouse on deck, and carried off a couple of fowls. It was found that this snake had been stealing ducks and fowls from this part of the river for months, so a hunt was organized, miles of river bank were searched, and the serpent at last found sunning itself in a muddy creek and killed. It was "not a large specimen, only eighteen feet nine inches long." But Mr. Bates measured skins of anacondas which were twenty-one feet in length and two feet in girth, and he adds: "There can be no doubt that this formidable serpent grows to an enormous bulk, and lives to a great age, for I have heard of specimens having been killed which measured forty-two feet in length, or double the size of the largest which I had the opportunity of examining." We must add a correction here. They were double the length; but the size of these great reptiles, like that of fish, increases enormously with every addition in longitudinal growth.

A snake of twenty feet in length would be probably four times the weight of one ten feet long, and the bulk of a forty-foot anaconda would approach that of the largest crocodile. Since the publication of "The Naturalist's Voyage on the Amazons" an anaconda of twenty feet has been brought to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. A neighbor of Bates, in Brazil, nearly lost his ten-year-old son by the attack of an anaconda. He had left the boy in his boat while he went to gather fruit, and on his return found him encircled by the snake, whose jaws the father seized, and actually tore them asunder.—The Spectator.

Statistics indicate that only one railway passenger among 28,000,000 is annually killed in England. In France it is one in 19,000,000, in Germany one in 10,000,000, Italy one in 6,000,000, America one in 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, and Russia one in 1,000,000.

The Hungarian Government has passed a law forbidding the killing of the mountain sheep for ten years. The animals are almost exterminated by hunters.

A WOMAN'S NERVES.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN TO WHOM NOISE WAS TORTURE.

Prostrated by the Least Excitement—Physicians Baffled By Her Case.

(From the Gate City, Keokuk, Iowa.)

Mrs. Helen Meyers, whose home is at 3515 Vernon avenue, Chicago, and whose visit to Keokuk, Ia., will long be remembered, was at one time afflicted with a nervous malady which at times drove her nearly to distraction. "Those terrible headaches are a thing of the past," she said the other day to a *Gate City* representative, "and there is quite a story in connection with it too.

"My nervous system sustained a great shock some fifteen yers ago, brought on, I believe, through too much worrying over family matters, and then allowing my love for my books to get the better of my discretion where my health was concerned. Why, whenever my affairs at home did not go along just as I expected, I would invariably become prostrated from the excitement and I would consider myself fortunate indeed if the effects of the attack would not remain for a week. I was obliged to give up our pleasant home not far from the Lake shore drive, because I could not stand the noise in that locality. I could find no place in the city which I deemed suitable to one whose nervous system was always on the point of explosion. To add to my misfortunes my complexion underwent a change and I looked so yellow and sallow that I was ashamed to venture from the house at all.

" 'Madam,' said my doctor to me soon after an unusually severe attack of the malady, "unless you leave the city and seek some place of quiet, you will never recover.' So I concluded I would visit my uncle, who lives in Dallas County, Iowa, and whose farm would surely be a good place for one in my pitiable condition. I picked up the *Gate City* one day and happened to come across an interesting recital of the recovery of some woman in New York State who was afflicted as I had been. This woman had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I thought that if Pink Pills cured that woman they might do the same for me. I began to take the pills according to directions and I began to feel better from the start. After I had taken several boxes of them I was ready to go back to Chicago. My nervousness was gone and my complexion was as fresh as that of any sixteen-year-old girl in Iowa, and Pink Pills is what put the color in my cheeks. No wonder I am in such high spirits and feel like a prize fighter. And no wonder I like to come to Keokuk for if it had not been for Pink Pills bought from a Keokuk firm I would not have been alive now," laughingly concluded the lady.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

AN APPALLING EXPLOSION

GIANT POWDER MOWS DOWN PEOPLE BY THE SCORE.

A Frightful Catastrophe During a Fire in the Railroad Yards at Butte, Montana—The Scene After the Accident Looked Like a Battlefield—Firemen Decimated.

During a fire in the Montana Central Railway yards at Butte, Montana, several cars of powder caught fire and exploded with tremendous force, killing a number of firemen and spectators and maiming many others.

There were three separate explosions, the first two breaking nearly every window within a radius of two miles. The fire attracted a large crowd, and hundreds were standing near when the first explosion occurred.

Men and women were mowed down like grass before a sickle, but many were stunned by the force of the terrific explosion. Debris from cars and adjoining buildings was scattered high in the air for half a mile away, many of the flying articles striking people in the crowd.

On the day after the tragedy it was certain that no less than sixty, and perhaps as many as 100, were killed. At least fifty were injured.

About fifty bodies were recovered. Fifty more were then missing. Many were so mangled as to baffle identification.

The dead, so far as identified, are: J. B. Miller, attorney, Salmon City, Idaho; J. D. Cameron, Fire Marshal; George Fifer, fireman; Jack Sloan, fireman; William McGee, fireman; C. E. Tracey, Fred Kremback, J. J. Enright, J. J. McHale, —— Robins, —— Cousaque, Mike Mead, Will Smith, George Walton, Jack Charles, Charles Guttenburg, an employe of the Butte Hardware Company; George G. Galbraith, Edward Sloan, fireman; Dave Moss, fireman; John Fudge, volunteer fireman; Alexander W. Milan, volunteer fireman; Charles Bowman, volunteer fireman; Samuel Ash, Peter Norling, James O'Leary, Miles McDonald, William Pierce, Albert Goddard, George Halloway, Dan Hickey, C. W. English, Charles Ashton, W. H. Nolan, Paul Hanson, Elmer Green, George Wilson, Steve de Lougheray.

It was 9.55 p. m. when the Fire Department was called out to fight a fire in the Butte Hardware Company's warehouse. There was a rumor that there was powder in the buildings, but this was denied when the firemen reached the scene.

At 10.05, when the firemen had barely started to work, there was a terrific explosion. The powder in the warehouse had blown up. Among the killed by the explosion were three of the firemen. After the first shock their comrades bravely returned to the work, while the few spectators, who had not become panic-stricken and run away, assisted in removing the bodies of the killed and injured from the proximity of the flames.

Ten minutes later came a second explosion, almost equal in volume to the first, spreading death among scores of citizens. Parts of bodies were hurled hundreds of feet away. A man near the Northern Pacific water tank narrowly escaped being struck by the leg and thigh of a human being.

Five minutes later there was a third explosion, but it was a mild one, and it is believed that very few, if any, were injured by it.

The scene after the explosions resembled a battlefield. The dead were strewn everywhere, and the cries and groans of the injured and dying were pitiful to hear. Mutilated bodies and limbs almost literally covered the space between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern depots, a space of 800 feet. Houses in the vicinity were wrecked as if by a cyclone.

One man of the rescuing corps gathered twenty-seven dead bodies to one place. Eight were in another. Two and three were in groups here and there.

Every vehicle in the city was brought into service to carry away the scores of dead and the hundreds of injured. The hospitals were filled. The spare rooms in the hotels were taken, and private houses were thrown open where it was necessary.

After the first explosion many of the wounded were compelled by their helplessness to lie near the scene, and the heat greatly intensified their sufferings. They begged to be taken away, but there was no means of conveying them from the scene at that time. A hackman drove and attempted to assist in the removal, but while in the act the second explosion took place and killed him and his horses and many of the wounded.

The sights in the undertaking establishments when morning dawned were heart-rending. Here was half of a head with a mutilated trunk below it; in another place an armless and legless trunk, with the face disfigured beyond all possibility of recognition. Scarcely any of the bodies were recognizable, and the complete roll of dead will probably never be known. There are twelve dead at the Butter undertaking rooms, ten at the Montana and nineteen at the Sherman. Forty-three wounded are in the hospitals and twenty-eight of them are in a critical condition.

Professor Robins, or Robinson, who is also known as "Two Bear," was a famous hunter and friend of Theodore Roosevelt, of New York. He had spent all his life in the mountains, and was making preparations to guide a party through a practically unknown portion of the Yellowstone Park.

All flags in the city were placed at half mast. A relief meeting called by the Mayor was largely attended, and committees were appointed for the collection of money for the relief of the afflicted families. The people are responding liberally, and a sufficient amount to relieve distress is already guaranteed.

In addition to the loss of life, the destruction of property is great. The buildings burned include the warehouse of the Butte Hardware Company, Parchen-Dachuel Drug Company and the Kenyon-Connell Mercantile Company, the electric light works, old Schlitz brewing building, and a flour and feed warehouse. The contents were entirely destroyed. The Northern Pacific freight depot was wrecked and six cars were burned.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, as there was no fire, so far as known, about the place.

A DEFAULTER'S FATE.

Treasurer Scott's Body Found in the Niobrara River.

The body of Barrett Scott, the defaulting Treasurer of Holt County, Nebraska, who was taken from O'Neil by a party of disguised men on the night of December 31, has been found in the Niobrara River, with a rope around his neck.

The man had undoubtedly been hanged by his captors and the body thrown into the river.

To Keep Ferns in Winter.

An authority says, concerning the keeping of ferns in winter, that they should be watered in the morning and the earth or mold never allowed to harden. It is a good thing occasionally to stand the pots in water for about ten minutes, especially with quite young ferns. A gentle syringing is good for all ferns in winter, as it keeps them free from dust, which, if allowed to accumulate, soon kills them. Strong-leaved palms and aspidestras should be washed with soap and water every week.—Detroit Free Press.

A Gentle Corrective

is what you need when your liver becomes inactive. It's what you get when you take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; they're free from the violence and the griping that come with the ordinary pill. The best medical authorities agree that in regulating the bowels mild methods are preferable. For every derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels, these tiny, sugar coated pills are most *effective*. They go about their work in an easy and *natural* way, and their good *lasts*. **Once used, they are always in favor.** Being composed of the choicest, concentrated vegetable extracts, they cost much more than other pills found in the market, yet from forty to forty-four are put up in each sealed glass vial, as sold through druggists, at the price of the cheaper made pills.

"Pleasant Pellets" cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Put up in sealed glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. Whether as a laxative, or in larger doses, as a gently acting but searching cathartic, these little "Pellets" are unequaled.

As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve the distress arising from over-eating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets." They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules. Any child readily takes them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be *better for the dealer*, because of paying him a better profit, but *he* is not the one who *needs* help.

A free sample (4 to 7 doses) *on trial*, is mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of name and address on postal card.

Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

You are all right

IF!

your Stomach, Liver and Bowels are performing their functions properly. . . . .

IF NOT!

ARipansTabule will do the work.

EASILY Carried in Pocket Taken.

50 Cents a Box. At Druggists.

NYNU—4

WALTER BAKER & CO.

The Largest Manufacturers of **PURE, HIGH GRADE COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES** On this Continent, have received **HIGHEST AWARDS** from the great **Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS In Europe and America.**

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and *costs less than one cent a cup.*

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

As Strange as a Novel.

The identity of Ashford, who murdered his wife and children at Vancouver, British Columbia, and then attempted to take his own life, has been partly discovered by his private papers. These papers show that Ashford's sister is a marchioness, her maiden name being Elizabeth Flowers. Ashford's real name was George Frederick Flowers.

The papers and letters disclosed the fact that the Flowers family is possessed of great wealth and that a sister of the murderer willed to Ethel Flowers, Ashford's second daughter, a large estate in England. She came into her estate on her eighteenth birthday.

This accounts for the remark of Ashford, "When I am gone all but Ethel will have to beg on the streets," and also for his attempt to shoot every one of his children but Ethel. Ashford, upon being reprimanded for resenting some prison discipline, said indignantly: "You fellows will find out who I am before this trial is over."

Ashford disgraced his family by a succession of wild sprees and squandering his fortune. As he was a prominent Cambridge graduate, and one of the leaders in aristocratic society, his actions created scandal, and as disgrace followed some of his escapades, he concluded to sink his identity.

He dropped his title and friends and became a common soldier, joining the army in India, took the name of Ashford and married the daughter of the farrier of the regiment, who knew his past and was willing to overlook everything.—Washington Star.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

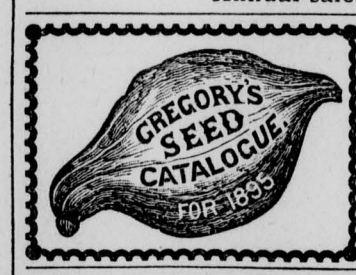
What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world, especially of women; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book, free at your druggist's, or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York. Pills, 10c. and 25c. a box.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.



THE most successful farmers and gardeners buy their seed directly from the growers; for this reason we raise largely the most risky kinds, especially Cabbage and Onion Seed. This latter is extra fine this season. No catalogue contains more varieties of vegetable seed, and none more of the new that are really good—see outside cover for an illustrated selection from our new specialties, which we will sell at half rates. Catalogue *free*.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Seed Growers, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

"The Best is, Aye, the Cheapest." Avoid Imitations of and Substitutes for

SAPOLIO

The world's birth rate is seventy per minute.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S, EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,—stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.

Got this Letter day before yesterday.

Penn Yan, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1894.

Your Discovery has done so much for me I am only too glad to tell everybody about my case.

When I began taking it, one year ago last July, I had DYSPEPSIA in its worst form. I was constipated, so much so as to always use injections, and I had a constant PAIN in my STOMACH and LEFT SIDE. My knees were stiff, and I could not sit down on a stool or get down to fix anything on the floor. But now I can sit, or get down on my knees, or do anything in my garden. I feel like a new person. You must know I was discouraged, as I have lost two sisters and an older brother with STOMACH TROUBLE. But I truly believe if they had known of your remedies they would be well, as I am. You can fix up my letter to suit yourself, only do publish it, that women may know what the Discovery has done for me. Yours truly,

Mrs. MARY C. AYRES.

Send a postal card for Dr. Kennedy's Book.

Scott's Emulsion

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BEAT THE TRAIN DISPATCHER.

This Operator Used to Get Sleepy and Had the Locomotive Wake Him.

Operators who keep lonely vigil at night in little out of the way railway stations lead lives which are anything but enviable. The usual hours are from 7 p. m. until 7 a. m., and how those 12 weary hours drag only a man having had experience knows.

On most railroads a night man at way stations must report to the dispatcher's office by wire as often as once an hour in order that the dispatcher may know that sleep has not overcome the senses of the lonely "owl." Now this very necessary thing—sleep—is the most bitter enemy the "owl" has to contend with, but the manner in which he indulges it is sometimes amusing, to say the least.

All sorts of contrivances to serve as an "eye opener" are conceived by the knights of the key, but the ingeniousness of a man who a few years ago "held down" a night station on the Fitchburg road caps the climax.

From the time of his first taking the position he was the source of more annoyance to the dispatcher because of his little "naps" than all the other operators combined. So after having been "hauled over the coals" innumerable times and the promise that the next offense meant dismissal Mr. "Owl" began to think.

Taking a stout cord and fastening it to the outer rail of the track in front of his window, he ran it through a hole into the office. Then perching himself upon a table he tied the cord around his waist, closed his eyes and slept on "without a care for the morrow."

When the first train came bowling into the station, the cowcatcher of the engine came in contact with the cord attached to the rail, and Mr. "Owl" suddenly found himself lying on the floor wide awake.

By this method he was always on hand to report the arrival and departure of trains, and the dispatcher in Boston wondered how it was that Mr. "Owl" had become so prompt.—Telegraphers' Herald.

ART OF REMEMBERING.

All Sorts of Systems Have Been In Use From Time Immemorial.

The art of rendering artificial aid to the memory by associating in the mind things difficult to remember with those which are easy of recollection is said to have originated with the Egyptians. The first person to reduce it to a system was, according to Cicero, the poet Simonides, who lived 500 B. C. His plan is known as the topical or locality plan and was in substance as follows: Choose a large house, with a number of differently furnished apartments in it Impress upon the mind carefully all that is noticeable in the house, so that the mind can readily go over the parts. Then place a series of ideas in the house—the first in the hall, the next in the sitting room, and so on with the rest. Now, when one wishes to recall these ideas in their proper succession, commence going through the house, and the idea placed in each department will be found to readily recur to the mind in connection with it.

It is related that the mnemonic plan was first suggested to the poet by a tragic occurrence. Having been called from a banquet just before the roof of the house fell and crushed all the rest of the company, he found on returning that the bodies were so mutilated that no individual could be recognized, but by remembering the places which they had severally occupied at the table he was able to identify them. He was thus led to notice that the order of places may by association suggest the order of things.—Philadelphia Press.

The Chinchilla.

The tiny chinchilla, not more than 12 inches long, with a plump little body on short, stout legs, thrives only in the tropics. New York's supply of chinchilla skins comes from Peru and Venezuela chiefly. The little beasts have to be killed with the utmost precaution not to injure their fur, that grows on a skin nearly as tender and soft as a web of silk. They are not common animals nor abundant in their South American haunts, so that a perfect chinchilla skin when it arrives, customs paid, in the port of New York, easily fetches $10 or $12 for its hand's breadth of fur. To keep in good condition the delicate pelt and the making up of small bits into the large barrel shaped muffs and circular cape collars worn this season easily make a chinchilla wrap more costly than ermine or sable. A perfect skin, not larger than a small pocket handkerchief, is a revelation in fur growth. The texture of every hair is finer than floss silk, the length of it nearly an inch and the coloring about that of the soft undyed marabout feathers.

A Historic Highway.

Massachusetts avenue, from Dorchester to the battlefield of Concord, through Boston, Cambridge, Arlington and Lexington, is a magnificent drive on a pleasant day, with a moderately dry roadbed and the absence of flying dust. More points of historic interest are in view in this continuous avenue of 20 miles than in any similar excursion route in the country, not excepting St. George's avenue, the ante-Revolutionary military road that traverses New Jersey 100 miles between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, passing through Newark, Rahway and Trenton.

CUPID IN CHURCH CHOIRS.

Affinities Are Speedily Discovered There, and Matrimony Soon Results.

A man who sings tenor in a church on Michigan avenue said the other day he knew of at least a half dozen serious affairs of the heart in progress in as many choirs on the South Side.

"I believe," he added, "that if statistics were obtainable on the subject it would be found that of single people who join church choirs a larger proportion get married within a year than among an equal number of young people that might be selected anywhere else. A possible exception might be made of the operatic stage. Singing, even if it is about things celestial, sets the deepest of all earthly emotions going, and the hearts chord with each other just as voices do.

"If the singer doesn't discover an affinity in a fellow singer, it is pretty apt to be found in the congregation. If a woman has a sweet voice, a face to match and a figure to go with the other two attractions, she has the best possible opportunity for displaying them. The same principle applies to a handsome man.

"Sometimes there are sharp rivalries, of course, which result in musical duels between, say, the tenor and the basso, both of whom are smitten by the charms of some lady member of the choir. I don't know, however, that there has ever in real life come a tragedy out of such a set of conditions as we are told happened in the case of 'lovely Anna,' the soprano,' who 'all the singers' hearts inspired.' The tenor, you know, went so high that he blew the top of his head off, and the basso sang so low he split the soles of both his feet. Anna mourned awhile for both these fellows—

"Then she wed the
Man who fed the
Wind into the
Organ bellows."

EACH GIRL WORE COURT PLASTER.

And So the Youth Couldn't Tell Which Came Into His Room.

The young man who thinks he is going to come out ahead in any joke in which a girl of ordinary sharpness is involved is sure to find his mistake. It happened some time ago in a certain college that the dormitories of both the young lady and gentlemen students opened into the same hall.

One evening near midnight one of the girls, who had slipped out of her room to enjoy a secret chat with one of the other girls, was hurrying to her room, and in the dark mistook the room, entering the room of one of the boys by mistake. He was standing by the gas jet, having just turned out the light, and when she had found the match which she carried in her pocket and started to light the gas she stumbled against him. Of course she screamed and started for the door, but he was too quick for her, and holding her a moment actually bit her cheek in order that he might identify the young lady when next they met.

Of course her wrath knew no bounds, and when she finally reached her room she called an indignation meeting of the other girls and explained what the horrid fellow had presumed to do. She could never face him again and was not going to chapel in the morning. But then of course he would know who she was, and she appealed to the girls to help her out of the difficulty. They did.

The next morning when the girl students filed past the boys at devotional exercises in the chapel one wicked youth looked over the top of his testament only to see a procession of 12 girls, each having a long strip of black court plaster on her left cheek. He has never yet discovered which girl he bit.

The Kangaroo at Bay.

When pursued, the kangaroo, if possible, directs his flight toward the river. If he reaches it, he enters, and, thanks to his great height, is able to go on foot to a depth where the dogs are obliged to swim. There he plants himself on his two hind legs and his tail, and, up to his shoulders in the water, he awaits the attack of the dogs. With his fore paws he seizes by the head the first dog that approaches him, and as he is more solidly balanced than his assailants he holds the dog's nose under water as long as he can. Unless a second dog speedily comes to the rescue the first one is sure to be drowned. If a companion arrives and by his attacks on the kangaroo manages to set the captive free, the half drowned brute is glad to regain the shore as quickly as possible. In this way a strong and courageous male kangaroo will hold his own against 20 or 30 dogs, drowning some and frightening others, and the hunter is obliged to intervene with a ballet.—Exchange.

Satisfaction.

Biquon, the Paris restaurateur, acquired a large fortune, and his wife carried on the business after his death. It is of this time that the story is told of a poor journalist who was seen in the restaurant eating a small plate of strawberries at a season when the fruit was so expensive as to be an extravagance even for the rich. An acquaintance saw the wretched penny a liner and smiled significantly. "Yes," said the journalist, "I know I shall have to pay 10 francs for these, but the sight of that woman at the counter, who is worth two millions, picking over strawberries for me, who haven't got 3 louis in the world, gives me such an amount of satisfaction that the berries are worth it."—San Francisco Argonaut.

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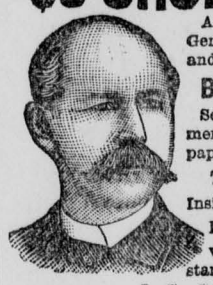

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